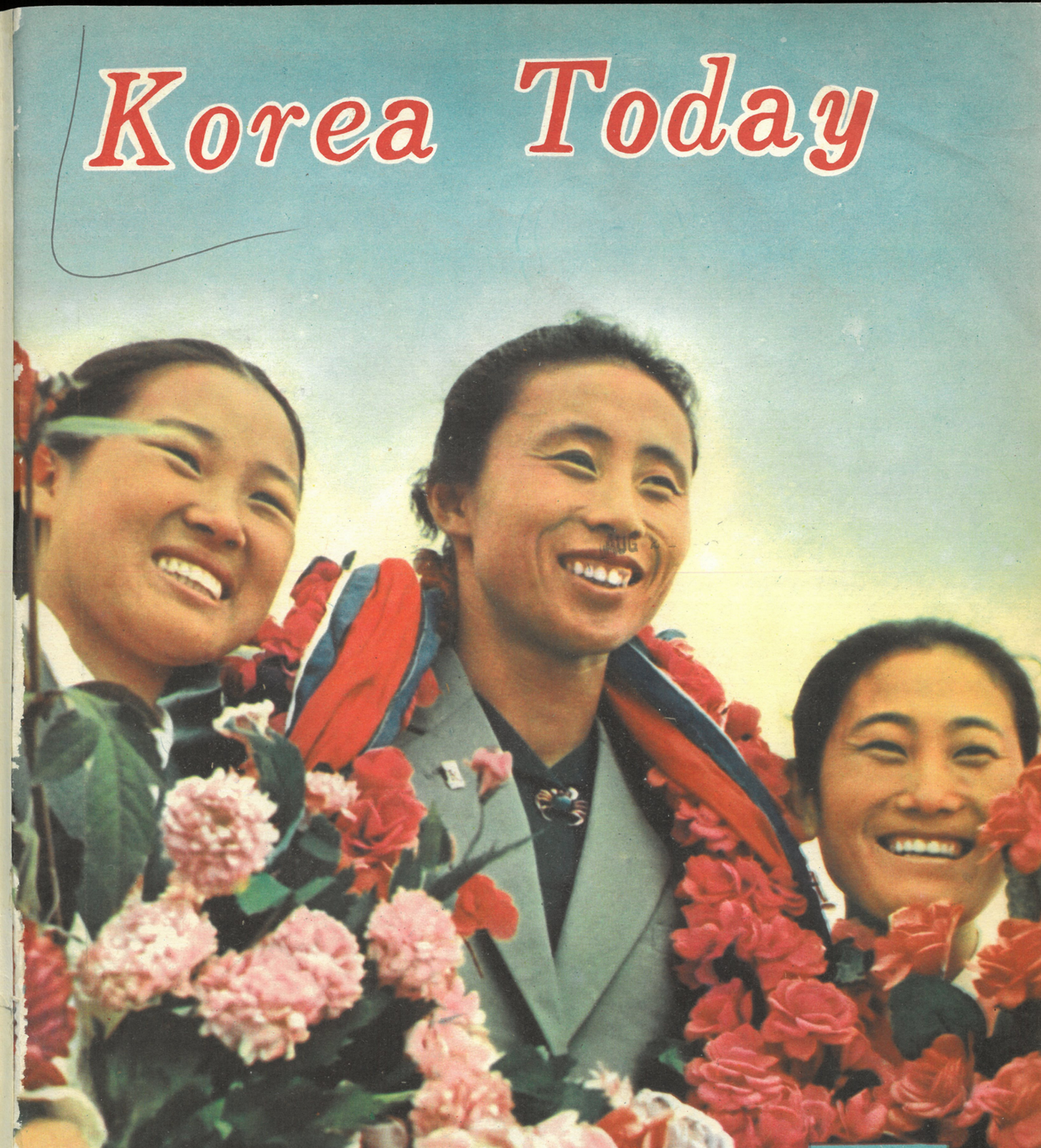
Korea Today



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Tractor drivers of the Hwangjoo farm-machine station in North Hwanghai Province are converting non-paddies into paddy fields

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THE ROAD TO UNIFICATION

THE peaceful unification of divided Korea is the most pressing and supreme national cause of the Korean people. It is also a question of great importance for the consolidation of peace in the Far East and the world.

The Korean people have steadfastly made every effort in their power to realize the country's unification. But the question still remains unsolved and Korea is still divided and the nation split due to the obstruction by U.S. imperialism.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K., desirous of ending such an abnormal state and relieving the South Korean people from misfortune and sufferings caused by the division, repeatedly proposed to the South Korean authorities reasonable steps to the peaceful unification.

The matter was further discussed at a joint meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the C.C. of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and the Committee for the Fatherland Peaceful Unification held in December last year. The meeting adopted a series of proposals aimed at promoting the unification of the country: concluding a peace agreement between North and South Korea pledging not to use force against each other, and reducing the armed forces of both sides to 100,000 or less respectively on condition that the U.S. imperialist aggressive army is withdrawn from South Korea. As an initial step to the restoration of disrupted national ties, the meeting suggested postal and economic exchanges, the movement of people and North-South co-operation, and appealed for negotiations between representatives of North and South Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are not only adamant to these reasonable proposals; they are clamouring for Korea's unification under U.N. supervision pleading non-existent "aggression from the north."

Their stand is nothing but a scheme to divert world opinion, justify the indefinite stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army in South Korea, and to intensify their predatory colonial policy.

The U.S. imperialists, lording it over South Korea under their occupation for the past 19 years, are doggedly blocking the South Korean people from the road to independence, self-reliance, and the peaceful unification of the country.

Having concluded a series of unequal "treaties" and "agreements" with the South Korean puppet government which they themselves rigged up, they are pursuing an enslavement policy in South Korea.

Having first monopolized South Korean market for U.S. surplus goods, they are now directly controlling funds and finance of the South Korean "government" with the "counterpart fund" coming from the sale of so-called "aid" goods.

At present in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists hold nearly 50 per cent of funds, 30 per cent of financial capital, and 80 per cent of major raw materials. In short, Washington exercises a full control over the South Korean economy.

Particularly, the aggressive U.S. "aid", further worsening the dependency of the South Korean economy, has completely strangled the independent development of the South Korean economy.

The South Korean national industry has been reduced to two-thirds even compared with the period preceding the U.S. occupation. Agricultural production, too, keeps going down year after year due to the forced sale of U.S. surplus farm produce, to the expropriation of farm land for military purposes, and to the technical backwardness. On top of this, the curtailed investment and fund for agriculture, negligence in repairing the damaged agricultural facilities and the U.S. policy of planned destruction left the South Korean countryside in devastation. As a result, South Korea, once a food producer exporting a large amount of grains, is now compelled to import 5-7 million suk (one suk equals 150 kg.) every year, with its countryside having turned into a land of chronic hunger.

Thus the South Korean economy on the road to subjugation and decline has completely lost its independency and is in a state of irretrievable bankruptcy.

Economic subjugation and decline in South Korea brought the masses non-rights, poverty and hunger. It is out of the question for those who lack economic independence to expect political independence.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, ruler of the South Korea to all intents and purposes and ringleader of the reactionary forces in South Korea, are mercilessly suppressing all the progressive and patriotic movement of the people for freedom, liberation and the peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans. They have not only deprived the South Korean people of all democratic rights but are subjecting them to humiliation and maltreatment. The U.S. imperialists went the length of killing the peaceable inhabitants by an atomic gun.

This is not all.

In pursuit of the Pentagon's expansion policy, they are steadily reinforcing the U.S. army in South Korea and the South Korean puppet forces, thereby aggravating tension in Korea. They have illegally shipped into South Korea various weapons of a new type including atomic and rocket weapons, and increased the South Korean puppet army from 16 to 31 divisions. Now the upkeep of this South Korean "national army" 600,000 strong, a tool of U.S. imperialism, places heavy burdens on the people of South Korea, where the ratio of military disbursement of the national income is 2.6 times higher than in the United States, and 15 times than in Japan.

The U.S. imperialists are madly working to retard the peaceful unification of Korea by pleading "anti-communism" and sowing mutual distrust among the Korean nation.

All these facts prove cogent that the U.S. occupation of South Korea is the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and the main obstacle to the peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans and the democratic development of South Korean society.

Had the U.S. army withdrawn from South Korea, the Korean people would have achieved unification already, enjoying the co-ordinated political, economic and cultural development of the country, and the South Korean people would have become able to lead a happy life as the people in North Korea.

Today the South Korean people seeking a way out of the present predicament are raising their voice in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. army, independence, self-reliance and the peaceful unification of the country. They know through their own experience the true nature of the U.S. policy of colonial enslavement and are well aware that their hard life would continue so long as the U.S. army remains in South Korea.

Only by driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea can the Korean people attain with no outside interference the peaceful unification of the country, an internal affair of the Korean people.

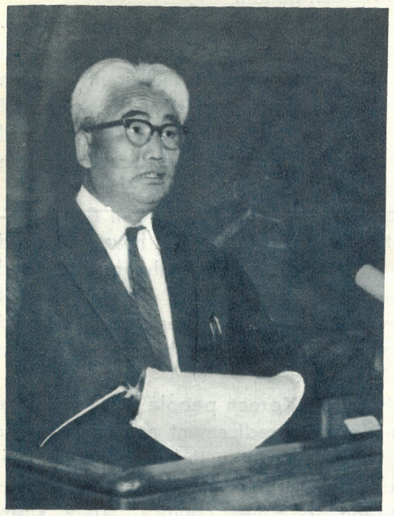
Withdrawal of U.S. imperialism from South Korea—this is the prerequisite for the peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans.

It is clear to all that if the U.S. army is driven out and a peace agreement between North and South Korea concluded, the tension created artificially by the U.S. imperialists would be relaxed, mutual trust be fostered, and a favourable condition for the unification of the country be created.

Only when the U.S. army is withdrawn from South Korea, can the unification of Korea be attained by the Korean people themselves through all-Korea elections held in accordance with their own free will.

No one on earth can thwart the aspiration of the Korean people for independence, self-reliance and the peaceful unification of the country.

The Korean people are confident that they will drive out the U.S. imperialists—the prerequisite to the unification of the country—realize contacts and co-operation between North and South Korea, and achieve the peaceful unification of the country, the burning aspiration of the entire Korean people, without foreign interference.



DISCOVERY OF THE KYUNGRAK SYSTEM— A MONUMENT IN MODERN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

Professor CHOI EUNG SUK, D.M. and Corresponding Member of the D.P.R.K. Academy of Sciences

PROFESSOR Kim Bong Han and members of the Kyungrak research group, following their discovery of the substance of Kyungrak after years of tireless endeavours, have pursued their research further and elucidated the anatomico-histological features and the functional features of the Kyungrak system hitherto unknown.

Following their paper published in 1961 on the Kyungrak system, their recent discovery can be summarised in the following five points:

First, they have proved that the Kyungrak system, an independent, functional-morphological system in the living body, comprises the Bonghan corpuscles and the Bonghan ducts linking them together.

It has been established that the Bonghan corpuscles are to be found not only in the skin but also deep in the organism—around the internal organs, around the blood vessels, etc.—that the superficial Bonghan corpuscles are surrounded by smooth muscle, that inside them are cells performing secretory function, and that smooth muscle tissue is absent in the profund Bonghan corpuscles.

The discovery of such a complete, independent morphological system is of great significance.

The Kyungrak system, which men had for thousands of years assumed to exist, has now been substantiated through experiments. This is an event exceeding the discovery of the cell in importance.

Hundreds of thousands of medical scientists and biologists have from olden times operated on and dissected men and animals. But the Kyungrak system escaped their notice.

Secondly, the research group substantiated that the Bonghan duct has two forms of existence: one being inside the blood vessel or the lymphatic vessel (intravascular Bonghan duct) and the other outside the vessels (extravascular Bonghan duct).

I have observed with my own eyes the Bonghan ducts in the vein lumen, artery lumen and in the lumen of the lymphatic vessel. I have also observed the Bonghan liquor flowing in the Bonghan duct slower than the blood running in the vein lumen. I must confess that I felt like seeing a new world. Indeed this is a far-reaching success in this era of the 20th century—an era of great development.

The intravascular Bonghan duct and the extravascular Bonghan duct, though they have different forms of existence, are identical in their structures and the biochemical compositions.

Microscopic examination tells that the wall of the Bonghan duct is very soft and thin. One will see this when one, examining microscopically, touches with a thin needle a Bonghan duct in vein or artery. The endothelial nucleus of the Bonghan duct is of peculiar rod shape.

Thirdly, the research group has substantiated by the use of radioactive tracers and by the stain injection method that the Bonghan liquor flows and circulates in the Kyungrak system.

Circulation of the Bonghan liquor in the Bonghan duct is caused by the differences of pressures created around it, since the Bonghan duct lies in the blood vessel. One can observe the Bonghan liquor inside the Bonghan duct flow in the same direction as the blood circulation. The contractile action of the smooth muscles of the outer layer of the Bonghan corpuscle plays a definite role in the circulation of the Bonghan liquor.

I observed the needle applied to the Bonghan corpuscle tremble, make a conical movement and move vertically—a movement called the Kim Se Wook phenomenon.

Fourthly, it has also been substantiated that the Bonghan corpuscle performs unique bioelectrical activity.

The electrogram of the Bonghan corpuscle has three waves—"ㄱ" (geu), "ㄴ"(neu), 'ㄷ" (deu). It is presumed that the waves "ㄱ" and "ㄴ" are directly connected with the action of the smooth muscle of the Bonghan corpuscle and wave "ㄷ" with the secretory action of the cells of the Bonghan corpuscle.

Moreover, the effect of a stimulus given to a Bonghan corpuscle is conveyed to the next Bonghan corpuscles through the same Bonghan duct. The electrogram of Kyungrak also reflects the general functional features of the organism.

Fifthly, it has been established that there are much nucleic acids, particularly desoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) in the Bonghan corpuscle and the duct.

According to the existing theory, DNA exists in the nucleus and ribonucleic acid (RNA) in the cytoplasm. With biochemical experiments, by histo-chemical methods and by fluorescent-microscopic examination, the Kyungrak research group has substantiated that a large amount of DNA exists in a peculiar way in the Bonghan liquor, outside the nucleus. This discovery is of immense magnanimity. It will require a new approach to the functions and metabolism of nucleic acids as well as hereditism from a new viewpoint.

What significance do these new finds assume in medicine and biology?

To fully clarify the material basis of the unity of the organism and the environment represents one of the most fundamental questions in biology and medicine. Modern biology and medicine have considered that the unity of the activities of the organism is regulated by the functions of the nervous system and many humoral factors including hormone.

In some countries importance is attached to the functions of the nervous system and this finds expression in neuralism. Reactionary theories prevalent in capitalist countries overestimate the functions of humoral factors.

These theories, however, fail to encompass all the mechanism providing the unity of the activities of the organism.

The Kyungrak research group made tireless effort to corroborate the hypothesis that the Kyungrak system might have a share in the mechanism regulating the material metabolism, the basis of vital activities ensuring the unity of the activities of the organism.

It is the view of Professor Kim Bong Han that the Kyungrak system is one of the duct systems specifically integrating and regulating the processes occurring in all positions of the organism.

On the basis of such conviction the Kyungrak research group has pursued researches of great significance.

The successful research presents new methodological problems in the study of medicine and biology.

People and scientists at home and abroad warmly acclaim the feat of the members of the Kyungrak research group who have put the Dongeuihak (traditional Korean medicine) theory on a firm scientific, material foundation and have made outstanding contributions to the development of modern biology and medicine.

The successful research signifies the fruits of the creative talents of the Korean people, another great victory of the Korean people who are marching forward on the galloping Chullima, displaying the revolutionary spirit of uninterrupted revolution and continued advance.

The great discovery of world significance is a demonstration of the correctness of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on science, a demonstration of the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people.

The research group, a collective of scientists most faithful to the Party, possessing lofty communist moral features, has been striving for the implementation of the Party policy on science and Premier Kim Il Sung's instructions. Their fervent zeal in research and unremitting fighting spirit present a shining example to all other scientists.

They suffered thousands of failures when examining the circulation of the Bonghan liquor in the Bonghan duct with the use of radioactive isotope. But they did not lose their hearts. They went on applying new methods until they succeeded in corroborating the circulation of the Bonghan liquor by the use of radioactive tracers.

The research group worked day and night. Professor Kim Bong Han, head of the research group, having unshakable confidence in his hypothesis, has led his associates to an assured conclusion.

The successful research has laid a firm scientific foundation for the elucidation of the traditional Kyungrak theory from the materialist point of view and opened a new phase for the improvement of health, longevity and for the prevention and curing of diseases, thus making great contributions to world science.

The successful research will give rise to the study of a wide range of problems in the

basic medical science, such as development and phylogeny of the Kyungrak system, histo-chemical structure of the Bonghan corpuscle, physiology and pathology of the circulation of the Bonghan duct, mutual relations between the Kyungrak system, nervous system and internal secretory system, effect of the Kyungrak system on the functions of internal organs of the living body, chemical composition of the Bonghan liquor, process of material metabolism occurring in the Bonghan corpuscle, especially the process of metabolism of nucleic acids and role of the Kyungrak system in hereditism.

The successful research will lead to intensified study of the relations between the Kyungrak and immunity and the result of the reaction of the living body, of the development and pathology of the organism and of the effect drugs produce on the Kyungrak system. Experimental and therapeutic study will also be intensified. In clinical medicine the successful research will be introduced in diagnosing diseases by bio-electrical reaction of the Kyungrak system and other methods. Then new methods, such as acupuncture, injection of drugs into the Bonghan corpuscle, physical and radioactive treatment of the Bonghan corpuscle and operation of the Kyungrak system will be introduced to prevent and cure cancer and other diseases.

The successful research on the Kyungrak system will also make great contributions to the progress of the veterinary science, animal husbandry and fishing industry.

The Kyungrak system will undoubtedly assume great significance in promoting health of the population, guaranteeing longevity of man, preventing fatigue and increasing labour productivity.

New chapters dealing with the study of the Kyungrak system will be included in the text books on biology and medical science in all countries and a re-examination of existing books will be doubtlessly made. The successful research will gladden the people and scientists in all countries, for the study of the Kyungrak system is sure to make great contributions to health and happiness of men and women all over the world.

Korean scientists engaged in research in this field will endeavour for further study of the Kyungrak system hand in hand with the scientists concerned abroad.

Economic Briefs

"FACTORY BEGETS FACTORY"

"Factory begets factory," is a popular expression in our country. It tells that factories of heavy industry are building and furnishing daily necessaries shops at their places with the machines and equipment they have made while fulfilling their production assignments.

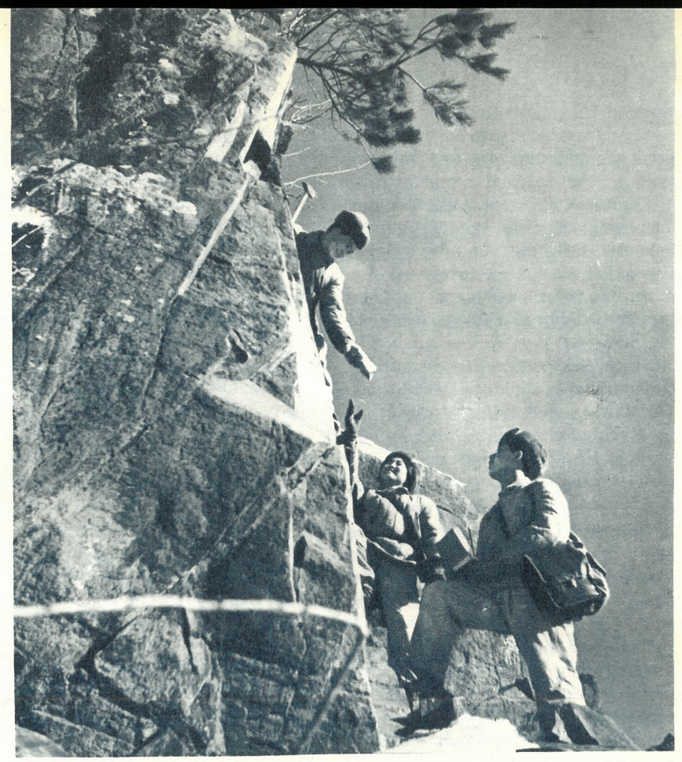
The Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in September 1963, presenting a task of radically improving the people's living within one or two years, called for concentrating efforts on consumer goods production.

In response to this call, vigorous endeavours are being made to increase the production of consumer goods in all parts of the country, not only at light industrial factories but at heavy industrial plants.

Heavy industrial plants, while striving for turning out more machines and equipment, raw materials and supplies for light industrial factories for a rapid increase in the production of consumer goods, furnish their own daily necessaries shop to make a variety of daily-items.

Enterprises of all branches of heavy industry—iron and steel, chemical, machine, building-materials, to name a few—are in the movement for turning out a greater volume of consumer goods. Particularly, machine plants have achieved big results. Machine plants under the General Departments of Machine-building Industry No. 1 and No. 2, for instance, had newly built over 80 daily necessaries shops by the end of November last year and manufactured more than 1,100 machines and equipment including small metal-cutting machines, small presses and wire drawing machines to furnish their daily necessaries shops.

The newly built daily necessaries shops in these machine plants started mass production of some 200 different kinds of articles of daily use. Among the products are automatic electric kettles, double electric plates, washing machines and refrigerators, baby carriages, pots and pans, and a host of others.



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN OUR COUNTRY

JUNG CHOON HWA

FROM ancient times our country has been known as a country rich in gold, silver and other precious metals. As a matter of fact, it has been called a gallery of mineral specimens.

Because of such abundant natural resources, for the past century our country has been a prey of foreign aggressors including the U.S. imperialists. The result was that large quantities of gold, silver and other minerals of Korea were robbed. In particular, the Japanese imperialists plundered wantonly Korea's underground resources during their nearly half a century long occupation. In gold alone, they shipped out hundreds of tons.

The Japanese imperialists were little interested in setting up even a colonial-type industry. Running mad to plunder the underground wealth of Korea, they digged at random even without a scientific and systematic geological survey.

Accordingly, when our country was liberated on August 15, 1945 it had neither any long-range programme for the exploitation of the country's underground resources, nor technicians and machines necessary for geological surveying.

Under these circumstances, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the policy of rehabilitating and developing the national economy and laying the foundation of an independent national economy with a view to building a powerful democratic base in the northern part of the Republic. And at the same time the Party took measures for geological surveying, a "scout" for the development of the national economy, and paid much attention to its development.

Even in the thick of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), the Party foreseeing the great prospects for the country's postwar socialist construction set up in 1951 the geological surveying institute, the first of its kind in our country.

It was followed by the establishment of the geological survey administration, a national organization in its scope, and many surveying teams, geological, prospecting and mobile. Then in various parts of the country several specialized schools were set up to train technicians and workers in this field.

As a result, the geological surveying was carried on successfully in spite of the severe war, and it made a great contribution to laying the foundation for fully meeting the great demand for mineral ores needed for the ultimate victory in the war and for the postwar reconstruction.

After the war, the geological surveying work was expanded in scope and scale, and its material and technical foundation was further strengthened.

With the development of heavy industry, the geological surveying work gave priority to the prospecting for iron ores. Then an all-round surveying work of ferrous and non-ferrous metals was pushed ahead to satisfy the needs of the ever-developing national economy. Also, efforts were concentrated on the survey of rare metals. Moreover, in order to supply ample raw materials to the ever-growing chemical and building-materials industries, the survey of non-metalic ores and light metalic ores has been pushed ahead.

In this way the geological surveying work has been conducted on a nation-wide scale, with the result that many new ore and coal deposits were discovered in a short space of time after the war.

In and around the existing mines and collieries the surveying was conducted extensively, expanding markedly the scopes of those mines. Especially, the fact that the country's geological surveying work is being carried on as a mass movement deserves special mention. Not only the surveying workers but also farmers, students, forest guards and popular masses are deeply interested in the geological surveying

work. They have located many new mineral deposits, making a great contribution to the development of the national economy.

For example, geological circle members of the Dotai-ri Middle School, Baichun County, South Hwanghai Province, uncovered five mineral veins of magnetic iron, thereby bringing a huge profit to the state.

Since the country is abundantly endowed with a natural wealth, the nation-wide surveying work is of great significance.

Geological surveying in our country is conducted systematically under a long-range programme. Surveying and prospecting are done along the line of working on the present mines, potentials, and new mines. And the masses participate in this.

The state investment in geological surveying keeps increasing, and research establishments are being replenished and readjusted to introduce new methods and technology into this field.

Taking into consideration the shortage of technicians, efforts were made to train them. In 1962 the number of technicians increased 59 times against 1951. During this period the number of equipment and instruments also increased markedly. For instance, the number of drills increased more than 13 times.

Great improvements have been made in the surveying method with the introduction of various new advanced methods including the geo-physical and geo-chemical methods.

One of the great results in this field has been the completion of one-two hundred thousandth survey map, a great turn in the country's geological surveying work.

In the past the Japanese imperialists who monopolized our underground resources did not, and could not, conduct systematically geological survey as they were only interested in grabbing immediate gains. As a result, they neglected the surveying work.

However, with the completion of one-two hundred thousandth survey map of North Korea and one-fifty thousandth maps of the districts of major mining and coal centres, the geological surveying work is being done systematically and scientifically.

The work of experimenting and analysis, too, made brisk headway, and many new precious ores have been discovered. The species of minerals under survey in the first half of 1963 increased 8 times over 1953.

In the early post-liberation years, the geological surveying in Korea was poorly equipped technically and limited in the number of technical personnel. Then major instruments and equipment came from foreign countries.

But now conditions are quite different. The surveying field is staffed with enough technicians, and our powerful heavy industry turns out in the main all equipment and instruments needed in this field.

The state provides the surveying workers with everything to make their work easier. Thorough measures are being taken for their safety; all facilities for recreation are also provided.

In this way the surveying workers are given every convenience both in their everyday life and work by the state.

Thanks to the constant care of the state the geological surveying work keeps improving. Lately, many outstanding results have been scored.

Many new ore deposits—some of them are believed to be in possession of enormous deposits of copper and tungsten—were newly discovered in the northern districts of the country, thus making a great contribution to the development of the country's mining industry.

Besides, many new surveying projects including the prospecting for crude oil are in rapid progress. The surveying work of rare and special minerals is underway throughout the country.

Thanks to the surveying work, the estimated deposits of major ores keep growing. Compared with 1952, in 1962 gold deposits grew 7.8 times, copper 8.9 times, and tungsten 16.8 times.

All these successes scored in geological surveying are solely due to the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea which has adhered to the line of building an independent national economy under the banner of self-reliance, and to the mighty power of the people who are led by the Party.

After a survey, members of the geological survey team are discussing on its results on the spot

AT THE HASUNG MINE

MOON IN SOO

USUALLY a mine is associated with mountains and deep pits. The Hasung Mine, one of the country's open-cut mines, in North Hwanghai Province in the western part of our country looks like the construction site of a reservoir or a man-made lake when viewed from the distance.

Iron ore is being mined on the vast stretch of a plain, and contains 50-60 per cent of iron in general.

The miners are waging a struggle for increased production at this giant iron ore cutting face of some 550 hectares.

From early morning, heavy excavators roar, rockdrills hum, and 7-ton and 15-ton trucks are busy.

Slogans "Mining Industry Is the First Process of Industry!" and "Earth-scraping before Mining!" are to be seen in the mining village everywhere. This mine is bracing itself in the struggle for carrying through the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on pushing mining industry ahead of others.

Now, in order to raise the efficiency of open-cut mining, measures to push earth-scraping ahead of hewing are being actively taken at the western pit which has an abundant deposit of rich limonite. The western pit has been widened enough to make eight excavators and drillers work freely and to give enough room to ore-carrying trucks.

Various blasting methods have been introduced here to make the blastings powerful.

In earth-scraping and mining, one can see a scene of huge blastings with some 1,800-2,000 kilogrammes of blasting powder in the hewing face. A tunnel 40-50 metres long is dug.

To raise the output, this mine is using various methods suitable to mineral veins of different descriptions.

And the southern pit where exploitation started in February, 1962, now produces 30,000 tons of minerals a month. Then, the middle-east pit, opened in February this year, is giving out an average of 26,000 tons a month.

Machines are doing most of work, as a matter of fact, 95 per

Open-cast mining at the Hasung Mine

cent of all work at this mine.

7-ton and 15-ton ore-carrying cars, excavators, rockdrills, bulldozers, and pumps of various sizes are to be seen everywhere.

From the dressing centre comes more than 2,000 tons of concentrated ore every day.

The miners are working hard to meet the demands of iron works by doing the selection of ore by grain so as to raise the actual extraction rate of minerals.

In this way, the Hasung Mine has set up various kinds of machinery and equipment and adopted advanced work methods, with the result that the miners are turning out more minerals, their work having become easy...

The minerals of high quality mined here together with those produced at mines in the western regions of the country—in Jairyung, Eunryool, and Ryongwon mines—are sent to the Hwanghai Iron Works, one of our metallurgical centres.

Today the entire Red miners and technicians at the Hasung Mine, realizing that they are doing the first process for ensuring our heavy industrial enterprises an enormous amount of iron, are successfully fulfilling the task assigned to them and are greatly contributing to the acceleration of the country's socialist construction.

After a day's work

"BLACK GOLD"

Our country has large deposits of coal with anthracite taking the greatest proportion. So far it has been estimated that deposits of coal will exceed 8 billion tons.

Now anthracite is not only used as fuel but it has become a precious raw material for more than 120 kinds of chemicals. Hence the people call it "black gold."

It is from anthracite and limestone that carbide is secured, with which the February 8 Vinalon Factory turns out vinalon. Vinyl chloride also comes from anthracite. So is nitron, a substitute for wool.

Now that gasification of anthracite and the coking coal making from it have been realised by our scientists, anthracite has more uses.

It is well known that paraffin, diesel oil, lubricating oil, and various kinds of chemicals are obtained in the course of gasification of anthracite.

Anthracite which is abundant in our country is indispensable as fuel to families, industry, transport, and in supplying gas and heat to the cities.

In our country a struggle is on to open new coal mines and expand on a large scale the existing mines in order to mine more coal, especially anthracite.

In 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan, the yearly coal output will reach 25 million tons.

March First Popular Uprising

FORTY-FIVE years ago, on March 1, 1919, a nation-wide popular uprising took place in Korea, the first of such popular nation-wide anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people in the new era of the national-liberation revolution of the colonial peoples ushered in by the Great October Socialist Revolution. And it was an event of epocal significance in the annals of the Korean people's anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle.

Having occupied Korea in 1910, the Japanese imperialists set up the ferocious rule by force over Korea with a bureaucratic ruling system and gendarmerie and police. Then the Japanese imperialists rigged up all kinds of evil laws to subject the Korean people to savage suppression. Freedoms of speech, the press, assembly and association were denied to the people; the Japanese demanded of the Korean people unconditional obediance. Terauchi, the then Japanese governor-general in Korea, bluntly declared: "The Koreans should abide by the Japanese laws, or they must die."

And a great number of the people and patriots of Korea who fought for the freedom and independence of the country were slaughtered by the Japanese soldiers, gendarmes and police. Even according to the figures made public by the Japanese authorities, no less than 52,000 Koreans were arrested in 1912, and 142,000 in 1918. Japanese imperialists did everything to stifle the Korean economy, bringing in Japanese monopoly capital to Korea. On top of it, they robbed the Korean peasants of a vast tract of land.

Korea was thus reduced to a Japanese colony, a food and raw materials-supply base for Japan, and a market for Japanese goods.

The Japanese colonial oppression and plunder inevitably aggravated class differentiation in town and country, driving the Korean people to poverty and hunger.

Such oppression and exploitation, humiliation and non-rights imposed upon the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists had sparked a burning hatred of the enemy in the hearts of the Korean people. The anti-Japanese sentiments of the Korean people were coming to a head.

It was around this time that the Great October Socialist Revolution emerged victorious in Russia exerting a great revolutionary influence on the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people.

Of this point, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The victory of the October Revolution threw a ray of hope for liberation to the Korean people who were suffering in the depth of misery, and showed them the road of struggle and victory. The victory of the October Revolution encouraged the Korean people who were fighting against the intolerable national oppression and exploitation at the hands of the Japanese imperialists, and led them to rise in the nation-wide March First Uprising against the Japanese imperialists in 1919."

At last the pent-up wrath and indignation of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialist aggressors burst into eruption on March 1, 1919. Giant demonstrations took place in Seoul. More than 300,000 people marched the streets shouting, "Long live independence of Korea!" and the youths and students made agitating speeches among the crowds. The angry demonstrations of the revolutionary people utterly paralyzed the city of Seoul.

On the same day such anti-Japanese independence demonstrations took place in all major cities throughout the country. The struggle became intense as days went by. In the three months from March 1st to May 30th alone, more than 2,000,000 people participated in that struggle.

Encountered with the valiant struggle of the Korean people, the panic-stricken Japanese imperialists began to slaughter wantonly the Korean people.

On March 11, Hara, Prime Minister of Japan, cabled to Terauchi, Japanese governor-general in Korea: "Outwardly, the case of riots should be dealt

with attaching little importance. But inwardly it should be treated with the greatest severity..." (Secret Document No. 102)

The Japanese imperialists repressed with all brutality the peaceful demonstrations of the Korean people. A Japanese secret document recorded the following fact. "On March 28, more than 1,000 people unarmed were killed in Seoul within three hours." (Secret document No. 102 "On disturbances in Korea" April 17, 1919.)

The cold-blooded atrocities of the Japanese imperialists added fuel to the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle of the indignant Korean people.

On March 9, the street-car conductors and drivers of Seoul who had been on strike raided and destroyed Japanese firms. On March 27, miners of the Jiksan Mine in North Choongchung Province stormed the Japanese gendarmerie in the neighbourhood.

Following the example of workers, the peasants too raided and destroyed Japanese police, government and other public offices and killed vicious Japanese colonialists and pro-Japanese landlords. On March 28, some 700 people in Sagang-ri, Songsan subcounty, Soowon County, stormed the police sub-station. The Soowon police station rushed reinforcements along with the Japanese foot soldiers to the scene. There were clashes, but in the end the enemy ran away.

With the revolts of the workers and peasants, the anti-Japanese struggle of the students became greatly intensified,and traders closed their shops to fight Japanese imperialism.

The March First Popular Uprising was a nationwide struggle of the Korean people, men and women, young and old, for national independence. Of 218 cities and counties, 217 witnessed some 3,200 demonstrations, riots and other forms of anti-Japanese struggle.

But the Japanese imperialists intensified their cruel suppression. Between March and May 1919 alone, 7,509 Korean patriots were slaughtered, 15,961 wounded and 46,948 thrown into prison where they are subjected to inhuman tortures.

It should not be overlooked that such barbarous atrocities of Japanese imperialism were committed with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists opposing the patriotic struggle of the Korean people for the country's freedom and independence and social progress gave active support to the Japanese atrocities. They stated: The United States views the Korean question to Japan is that of Egypt to the British government. The Korean question is an internal affair of Japan and the March First Uprising to Japan is not different than a revolt in our Philippines to the U.S. government.

The people rose up on March 1 in their burning hatred of the foreign aggressors and heroically fought the armed Japanese police barehanded.

All sections of the people—workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, petty traders, patriotic religionists and national capitalists—took part in the uprising, with the only exception of a handful of pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation, big landlords and comprador capitalists. Even overseas Koreans in Japan and other countries fought bravely. As seen above, the March First Uprising was an eruption of the national indignation and a resistance of the entire Korean people against Japanese imperialist aggression and for national independence.

The March First Uprising failed due to the cruel suppression by the Japanese imperialists and to the historical limitations of lacking the social forces and a revolutionary party of the working people to lead the fight. But it exercised a significant influence on the national-liberation movement of the Korean people.

The whole course of the March First Uprising clearly revealed how absurd the top crust of the bourgeois flunkeyists were when they dreamed that the outside forces, particularly the imperialist Western Powers, would bring them "independence."

At the same time, the March First Uprising clearly showed that only when the people are united in their heroic fight, can they deliver a final blow to the imperialist aggressors, and attain national liberation and independence.

After the March First Uprising, the working class in our country made a rapid revolutionary advance and the peasants and the broad masses intensified their anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

Particularly, the anti-Japanese armed struggle which was organized and led in the 1930s by the Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung for Korea's national and social liberation, put the national-liberation movement of the Korean people on a higher stage.

The Korean people in the dark days of Japanese imperialist rule, encouraged by the flames of the revolutionary struggle raised high in Mt. Baikdoo, marched bravely with firm conviction in their ultimate victory along the road to national independence and liberation.

LAND REFORM IN OUR COUNTRY

LI HYUN WOOK

ON March 5 we will be marking the eighteenth anniversary of the promulgation of the Land Reform Law.

It is a general knowledge that the solution of the agrarian problem, that is, the peasant problem, is a complicated and difficult revolutionary task for the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

In North Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea the land reform, the basic content in anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, was carried out most thoroughly. Korea was the first one to execute such land reform in the East.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, this reform was "the first step towards implementing the tasks of democratization of Korea."

Then, what did the people have to go through and in what circumstances was the land reform completed in North Korea? What were the results and what experiences did the people get from it?

After the country's liberation the Korean people completely abolished the ruling machinery of Japanese colonialism and set up a genuine people's government. It was the first step towards the consolidation of independence, towards the democratic development of the country.

However, this alone was not enough to eliminate the outmoded colonial, feudalistic economic foundations. Hereupon, using the people's government as a weapon, the Korean people embarked on democratic reforms including the land reform and the nationalization of industries to emancipate the people from colonial and feudal exploitation, and to develop the country along democratic lines.

In this, we had to put the agrarian question ahead of all others. This was necessitated by the social and economic situation of Korea right after liberation on August 15, 1945.

In the first place, until liberation the country had been a backward agricultural country with the feudal system of exploitation holding sway.

Even according to the figures released by the Japanese rulers in 1942, about 60 per cent of the total area under crop was in the hands of some 100,000 landowners who accounted for only 3.3 per cent of the total farm households, while over 2.4 million farm families, or 75.2 per cent of the rural population, were tenants or half-tenants who were landless or had a small patch of land.

In North Korea though the landowners made up only 6.8 per cent of the entire farm households, their land-holding reached 58.8 per cent of the total cul-

Peasants holding demonstrations to welcome the announcement of the Law on Land Reform (March 5, 1946)

Sugar beet sowing is done by machines (At Obong Co-op Farm in Hoiryung County, North Hamkyung Province)

tivated areas, while about 70 per cent of the total farm families were either tenants or half-tenants.

All this speaks one thing.

Under the Japanese colonial rule the country's toiling farmers, the absolute majority of the population, were subjected to feudal exploitation. They were made to pay the landlords from fifty to ninety per cent of their crops as rent and other levies.

Such feudal relations of production checked the development of agriculture to the extreme, because the peasants had little interest in farming and the scattered and fragmentized rural economy prevented them from introducing machinery and modern technology.

Furthermore, such a situation constituted an obstacle to the growth of the country's productive forces and to social progress as a whole. Under the circumstances the land reform posed itself as an urgent step toward the implementation of the democratic tasks of eliminating such obstacles and building up a genuine democratic country in Korea.

Viewed from another angle, the land reform had to be carried out in order to free the peasants who made up the absolute majority of the population from the feudal relations of exploitation, and to relieve their centuries-old thirst for land. It was necessary to remove thoroughly the old system of landownership, the footing of the feudal oppression.

Moreover, this was related to the task of the working class to build up its own firm revolutionary forces. It had to win over the absolute majority of the peasantry, its ally, on the one hand, and eliminate the material basis of the reactionaries on the other.

This was necessary because the feudal landownership provided the economic basis for the foreign imperialists and the domestic landlords to squeeze grain, raw materials, man power at a low cost, collect exorbitant farm rents and interests, and to rake in huge profits. On the other hand, such landownership was the political footing of the foreign imperialists allied with the domestic landlords for intensifying their colonial rule over Korea. Therefore, unless the feudal system of landownership was abolished and a new system of landownership set up, the emancipation of the working peasants from semi-serfdom was out of the question. Nor could the economic foundation of the country's reactionary forces, junior partner of foreign imperialists, be done away with.

Under such circumstances, the solution of the agrarian question was set forth as the primary task in carrying out the democratic reforms, and a struggle ensued for its realization.

In this connection, it must be stated that, taking into consideration that Korea was under a protracted colonial rule, the question of complete emancipation of the peasantry was to be marked by two historical stages, namely, emancipation from the feudal oppression and exploitation and transition to the socialist co-operative economy.

Thus the country embarked upon tackling the first-stage task.

Here, land belonging to the Japanese imperialists, Korean landlords, pro-Japanese elements and national traitors was to be confiscated and be distributed to the tillers gratis. This was the very cornerstone of the land programme.

It was possible to solve completely the agrarian problem by means of confiscation and distribution without compensation because of the fact that in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by the Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the thirties, the leadership of the working class and the worker-peasant alliance were firmly established, and the people's revolutionary forces were decisively superior to the reactionary forces.

Moreover, it was not without reason that the country in solving the agrarian question did not take the course of nationalization but that of private ownership by the peasants. In this, peculiar historical conditions of the country as well as the mental preparedness of the peasantry, especially its long thirst for land, were taken into consideration.

As seen above, the objective demands and the Party's policy for the land reform were obvious.

But the Party approached the problem through a series of preparatory steps.

Measures were taken to build up more firmly our own revolutionary forces, particularly to train and prepare the peasants politically for the land reform.

The Party, first of all, put the Three-Seven System into effect, under which the peasants received seventy per cent of the harvest and the landlords thirty per cent.

Through the struggle for the Three-Seven System, the Party's slogan, "Land to the Tillers!" was popularized among the peasants, and they grew more confident that if they struggled under the leadership of the working class they would be victorious.

Thus, on March 1, 1946, three million peasants in the country rose up in demand of land. This showed that every condition for the land reform was ripe.

Under such circumstances, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, on March 5, 1946, made public the most democratic and revolutionary law on the land reform.

The basic content of this law was, in line with the Party's land programme, the complete elimination of the traces of the feudal landownership and prevention of its rebirth. At the same time, every restriction was placed on the capitalist elements in the rural areas to prevent them from unlimited exploitation of the peasants.

The law stipulated that all landed properties belonging to the Japanese imperialists and Korean landlords, pro-Japanese elements and traitors be confiscated to be distributed among the tillers without compensation. Under the law renting out or mortgaging as well as buying and selling of the distributed land were strictly prohibited.

In this way, the first step was taken towards the solution of the agrarian question with the promulgation of this law by the revolutionary government. For the successful implementation of the law the Workers' Party of Korea sent out plenipotentiaries to every province and a large number of Party members and active workers to the countryside to help the peasants. And the work of forming a united front with other political parties and social sections were strengthened, inviting various parties and social organizations to take part in the land reform.

Thus the United Democratic National Front, an organized mass of three million, was mobilized for this undertaking under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Meanwhile, the Workers' Party of Korea saw to it that the land reform was carried out by the working peasants themselves with the poor peasants as the core. To this end, throughout the country Rural Committees were organized with the poor peasants and farmhands as the nuclei. And these Rural Committees took the direct charge of the work of confiscating and distributing land.

The careful preparations and correct measures

Tractors are working on the maize field (At Hadan Co-op Farm in North Pyungan Province)

resulted in the successful execution of the land reform.

However, this should not be taken to mean that the undertaking was carried out without struggle. On the contrary, it accompanied an acute class struggle and had to overcome leftist and rightist propensities that manifested in some parts of the country.

In this way the land reform in North Korea was carried out thoroughly in a span of one month thanks to the organizational and mobilizing role of our Party.

The land reform was a revolutionary change of great political and economic significance in the historical development of the country. With the land reform, the landlord class, the main exploiting class in the countryside, was eliminated and the reactionaries were deprived of their material basis. Thus the feudal relations of landownership, the age-old cancer that hampered the development of agriculture in Korea, were removed and the peasants became masters of land.

The peasantry was freed from exploitation by the landlords for good, and a broad avenue was opened up before the nation's peasants for a speedy rise in agricultural production and for a rapid improvement in their living standards.

Thanks to this change the toiling peasants, together with the workers, became a more reliable pillar of the people's state power under the leadership of the working class. Moreover, the economic ties between industry and agriculture were greatly strengthened and the worker-peasant alliance became more consolidated.

The thoroughgoing implementation of the land reform created favourable conditions for the socialist transformation of the rural economy, the second stage of the solution of the peasant problem. Also it greatly encouraged the struggle of the South Korean people who were groaning under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

The significance of our land reform was far-reaching.

It became a beacon for the peoples in the East exploitated and oppressed by the foreign imperialists and the feudal landlords in their countries who colluded with the imperialists.

Our Party having emancipated first in the East the peasants from the feudal exploitation and oppression by enforcing the land reform went on to consolidate and expand its successes and carried out socialist transformation of the rural economy by August of 1958, thereby finally freeing the peasantry from exploitation and paving the way to unlimited growth of agricultural productive forces.

Today our mountains and fields have been turned into golden mountains and fields covered with fruits and crops. The country has become a paradise on earth that knows no poor harvests. In all the cooperative farms the task of the technical revolution is in full swing—the last revolutionary task of emancipating the peasants from arduous labour.

On the thrashing ground where the piles of rice sacks keep going up

History of a Rice-field

RI CHAN SOON

ON the lower reaches of the Amrok River, the boundary between Korea and China, there spreads out a vast plain called Boora.

Rice-fields laid out as neatly as a checkerboard and dotted with clusters of farm houses reach the shores of the West Sea. The soil is fertile and the peasants harvest bumper crops every year. And the people are well-off, theirs is an abundant life. But up till the country's liberation in 1945 the Japanese owned this plain.

Ever since 1910—the year when the Japanese colonial rule was established over Korea—the Japanese imperialists made frantic efforts for seizing land, the basic means of production in the feudal Korea at that time.

Already in 1912, they promulgated the "Decree on Land Survey in Korea" and by 1920 they seized no less than one million jungbo of farm land and more than 13 million jungbo of forests.

In 1927 among the landlords who owned upwards of 200 jungbo of land 81 per cent were Japanese. In 1937 land-holdings of Japanese capitalists and landlords and Korean landlords reached more than 58 per cent of the total area under cultivation in Korea, though they made up only 5 per cent of the total population.

In this way, this plain too was seized by the Japanese. Once the land fell into the hands of the Japanese, the peaceful life disappeared from the plain becoming a theatre of tragedies and struggles.

THE BEGINNING

In the past the plain of Boora was a wilderness overgrown with reeds and weeds though there were a few strips of paddy field. Even these small plots belonged to the local despots. Settlers came from all parts of the country and they lived off the land and the sea—they fished and made salt.

Though poor, they, diligent people, lived a harmonious life. But after the country was sold to the Japanese aggressors by the feudal rulers the black hands of the foreign invaders reached this locality, too.

One day in 1912, two years after the Japanese annexation of Korea, a Japanese land survey team came there. They put up notice-boards all over the place, not only on the tidelands but also on the farm land. In this way, the vast plain fell into the hands of the Japanese overnight. The earth where the ancestors lay buried became a property of a Japanese firm named Boori Enterprising Co. and the plain got a new name, the Boori Farm.

With a view to plundering rice the Japanese set about to reclaim land.

Evicted tenants from many parts of the country were recruited to the project. The first job the Japanese started was building an embankment along the sea, some 16-kilometre long. The labourers were driven like cattle, who worked with primitive spades and with a few push-cars. Accidents were frequent and the people suffered fractures and death. Landslides took heavy tolls of lives.

One time there was a big flood and the embankment gave away. No sooner had this happened than the Japanese overseers drove the Korean labourers to the place where the dam broke and whipped them to rush with the repair work.

Then the farm owner called in the overseers and said: "They say human sacrifices make an embankment strong, so you needn't worry about casualty. Only rush up the work."

Push cars were employed in carrying sand and stones from a height of seventy to eighty metres, where no safety measures were installed. Rushing down the slope many a push car derailed, fell over the precipice to dive into the quagmire, the men and all.

The men had to carry on their backs a crushing burden of sand and stones on the shaky scaffoldings of five to six metres in height. A false step would cost them life or make them invalid.

Kim Joon Kon, an old resident of the village, was one of those who worked at the construction site, more properly, gambled with his life, for starvation wages.

In his early boyhood, together with his father, he worked on the dam construction site. His father's greatest hope was to rent a patch of land. With the completion of the project, his father secured tenant right from the farm paying fifteen won for which he got a loan.

They—the whole family—opened up a plot with hoe. How hard they worked! At the end of the day their limbs were swollen and bleeding from scratching the land with primitive tools.

Of course, they were not the only family that worked on the land like this embracing a ray of hope that their toil would be rewarded. They could see themselves paying up the debts and having a better living. Knowing this the Japanese farm owner spread this rumour:

"In the first year there would be no rent on the reclaimed plot. In the second year the tenant will have for himself two-thirds of the yield, and from the third year on he will go fifty-fifty with the farm owner and permanent tenancy right secured."

Putting trust in these words, landless peasants thronged to the farm... Eventually the 16-kilometre

Land reclamation is done by machines

long embankment was completed at the price of countless farmers who lost their lives.

EXTORTION, POVERTY AND STRUGGLE

The tideland was reclaimed.

But the peasants were not given even a strip of land, or a penny in wages. Nearly two thousand households that had been fooled by the farm owner were reduced to serfs. The cunning employer going back on his words took half the harvest from each tenant as rent in the first year though it was a very lean year. On the slightest pretext he would batter the people or take away the land. He was a ruthless despot and exploiter.

As most of the tenants were those uprooted and drifting they had no farming tools to speak of. As to draught animals, there was only one for every fifteen to twenty households. Therefore the peasants had to draw the plough themselves.

Choi Je Rin, now a member of the Ryongbook Farm on the plain, was also among the settlers who came there in those days. In the first autumn he harvested 1.1 tons of grain. But the landlords set his estimate at 1.2 tons and took away 600 kilograms of rice as rent. Then he had to pay for seeds and fertilizer which cost him 500 kilograms of grain. The tenant found himself without a grain of rice to feed his family. Still worse, he was said to owe the farm owner 0.4 ton of rice as irrigation fees. He found himself obliged to borrow some coarse grain before new crops were gathered, for which he had to pay back with rice in the autumn. Besides, there were all kinds of levies. So the peasants, no matter how hard they worked, only got deeper and deeper into debt. They rightly called the Japanese robbers. This was not limited to the Boora Plain.

From the first days of their occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialists robbed Korea of her rice. With each passing year the robbery became more intensified. Already toward the end of 1920, 42 per cent of rice yield of Korea was shipped to Japan. Peasants in all parts of the country rose up in the fight against the plunderers.

The peasants on the Boora Plain, too, organized themselves into a tenant association and fought the farm owner.

"We want our tenancy secured!" "Pay up the reclamation fee!" "Respect human rights!" These were their slogans. They decided neither to plough nor to pay the rent until these demands were met. Spring had come to the plain, but nobody went out to plough.

In the face of the stubborn resistance of the peasants the farm owner had to yield and agree to part of the demands of Korean farmers, but it was only to pacify the angry tenants. The management continued to resort to highhanded measures.

It occurred in the autumn of 1929.

The farm owner himself led a police and overseers' detachments to the thrashing ground and had all the grain loaded in trucks. A peasant woman named Kwon holding fast to the rice bags begged the men to leave at least grain for immediate needs. But the diabolical Japanese plunderers flogged her to death. Raging with anger, the tenants went over to a skirmish with the enemy, defying death. The frightened enemy called a gendarme detachment, which fired at the peasants. But the peasants did not flinch.

The Japanese oppressors became more and more barbarous. Many peasants were arrested and imprisoned. And many were also driven out of the farm. Kim Joon Kon, too, was evicted from his plot of land which was soaked with his sweat and blood.

The Japanese gangsters shipped out an average of thirty thousand tons of rice from the plain every year.

LAND REGAINED

On March 5, 1946, the second year after the country's liberation on August 15, 1945, the people's government promulgated the Land Reform Law. With this the peasants on the Boora Plain, too, became masters of their own land. All the land-holdings of the Boori Farm were confiscated and distributed among the peasants gratis according to the size of the family and their farming ability.

A former tenant named Choi Je Kon was given some 8,700 pyung of land.

He came to Boora with his father who settled there after he was evicted from a farm by a landlord where he had worked for thirty years. His father was driven out because he could not offer the landlord a chicken.

He got his own plot of land for the first time in his 50 years of life, and thanks to his hard work that year's farming was a big success. He was so overjoyed that he just did not know how to express his gratitude to the state. He offered the state some 80 kamani of rice as Patriotic Rice.

His living kept improving with each passing year. He pulled down the old hovel his family had lived in for years and moved to a new, attractive, tile-roofed house and bought cattle and farm implements besides furniture and household goods.

A new life began on the plain which had seen only sorrow and back-breaking toil in the past; all the peasants got their own plots of land; and grain harvests increased from year to year.

But such a happy and peaceful life was interrupted by the U.S. imperialists who landed in South Korea with the fiendish scheme of turning Korea into their colony. In June, 1950 they started the war in Korea.

All parts of Korea were showered with American bombs in the notorious U.S. indiscriminate air assaults. Fields and villages on the Boora Plain too were severely damaged. But the peasants there did not flinch. They rose up as one man to defend their regained soil, to crush the U.S. aggression. They were not to be reduced to slavery again.

The three-year-long war devastated the plain. But the peasants, masters of the plain, helped each other and did their best in farming. In 1954, in Samryong village where Choi Je Rin lived, an agricultural co-operative was organized with some 140 families, who had among themselves only eight cows. The government loaned the peasants funds and provisions and supplied them with farm machines. The great potentialities and advantages of collective farming began to be displayed already in the second year. This made the peasants organize a large-scale co-operative farming. Thus in 1958 all the peasants on the plain re-organized their agricultural co-operatives into six co-operative farms.

On today's Boora Plain electrification and irrigation have been completed and machines do all field work.

The Amrok River in the past emptied itself into the West Sea paying no attention to the parching plain, but now it waters every bit of the vast area. Then a firm embankment has been constructed to prevent floods from damaging the fields.

The agricultural co-operative in Hadan village which was started with three oxen has grown into a large co-operative farm with more than one thousand jungbo of land under cultivation. It has trucks, thrashing machines, fodder cutters, fertilizer appliers and other motor-driven implements besides 14 tractors assigned to this farm by the County Farm Machine Station.

At present, on this co-op farm, machines do 92 per cent of ploughing, 80 per cent of transport, and 100 per cent of thrashing. Weeding is done with machines and weed killer, and new farming methods have been applied. The average per-jungbo yield is 4.6 tons of rice whereas it was between 1.5 and 2.5 tons before liberation. Last year Kim Joon Kon, a veteran farmer, received 3.4 tons of rice on the year's distribution day and his neighbor Kim Sung Man received 5.5 tons.

These are not isolated cases. All the peasants on the plain have come to lead an entirely new life. Choi Je Rin was formerly a farm worker and tenant. But today his four children are college or university graduates who are working as co-op farm management functionaries or teachers. And his four grandchildren are in school, from kindergarten to technical school.

So this is what this nearly 70-year-old man is saying: "Thanks to the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung our lifelong dreams have come true."

The peasants on the Boora Plain celebrate another good year

WAY TO SOCIAL EMANCIPATION AND HAPPINESS FOR WOMEN

KIM OK SOON

First Vice-Chairman, C.C. of the Korean Democratic Women's Union

TODAY, together with all the progressive womanhood of the world, we the women of Korea are marking the International Women's Day—a red-letter day for the women of all lands.

Greeting this significant day I offer my heartfelt greetings to the world peace-loving women who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for the protection of their rights and the happy future of their children.

All the progressive women of the world are struggling to remove inequalities in all fields of life, political, economic and cultural, attain their genuine rights and freedom, consolidate durable peace, wipe out national oppression and exploitation by the imperialists and colonialists, and to win national independence and liberation.

Particularly, they are fighting resolutely against U.S. imperialism, because they know that wherever the evil hands of Washington are reached, one tragic event after another occurs and numerous women and children suffer a miserable death from hunger and exposure.

Teacher Kim Myung Hwa of the first-year class of the Pyongyang Oisung Middle School

Women of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and all the exploited women of the world have long fought holding the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. A great number of women in the vast areas of the globe have already been freed from national humiliation and racial discrimination, winning their rights. And they are now building a new, worthwhile life.

Through their experience of long-drawn struggle the Korean women have learned that only the struggle against the imperialists, oppressors and exploiters of all hues will bring peace, national independence, social progress, genuine emancipation of women and happiness of the coming generations.

Until the country's liberation on August 15, 1945, our country was under the Japanese imperialists for 36 years and the people and women of Korea being subjected to unprecedented exploitation and oppression were deprived of all rights in political, economic, and cultural fields.

In the grim days of the Japanese colonial rule the best daughters of Korea, under the banner of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution which the communists of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung lifted high, took up arms and fought shedding blood in the ranks of the anti-Japanese partisans for the cause of the country's independence and women's social emancipation.

Through such arduous struggle and with the country's liberation, Korean women were freed from the oppression by Japanese imperialism and all chains of old society. And they won freedom and equal rights with men. They became genuine masters of the country and proud builders of socialism.

Today, under the fine socialist system our women do not know unemployment and poverty, and have a right to work and to rest, enjoying great material and cultural benefits from the state.

Especially, our women are entitled to a paid maternity leave of 77 days in addition to all maternity and medical assistances free of charge. Creches and kindergartens are set up everywhere to help mothers engage freely in the country's socialist construction.

At scenic spots in the mountains and on the seaside there are many holiday homes for the working women, including specially-provided holiday homes for mothers with babies and for the family vacation.

The Korean women, enjoying all rights, freedom and social benefits, are taking an active part in building a mighty and wealthy country and they are devoting all their creative labour and ability to this cause .

But the women and people in the southern part of our country under U.S. occupation are still subjected to humiliation and oppression, and they are suffering greatly from hunger and poverty.

The U.S. savages violate our sisters in South Korea, shoot them, run over them with car, stab and burn them alive. This is not limited to the South Korean women, of course. Such is the picture wherever the American army is stationed.

U.S. imperialism is the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings not only of the South Korean women. It is the very cause of unhappiness of the womanhood of the whole world who desire peace and security, freedom and emancipation.

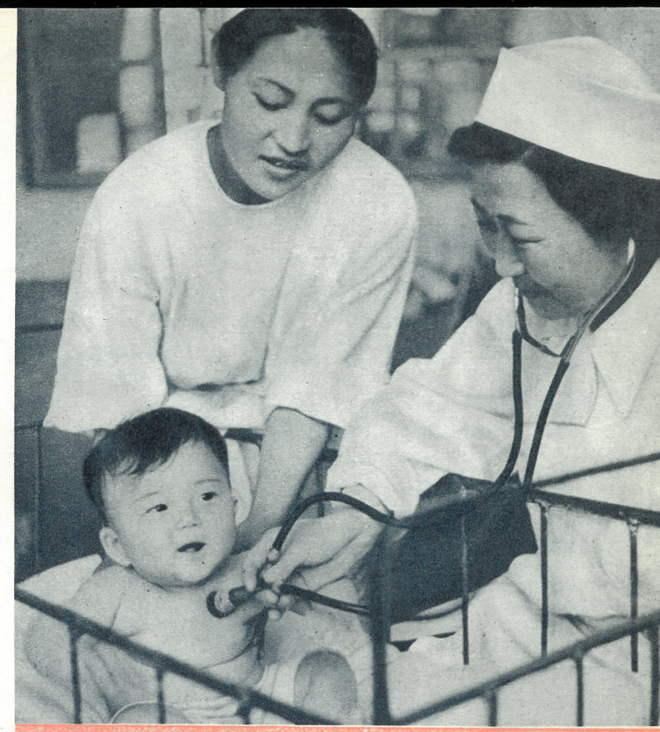
Today national independence, durable world peace, genuine emancipation of women and happiness of the future generations are unthinkable apart from the struggle against imperialism.

As the historical facts tell, the imperialists never give up their aggressive intentions of their own accord. Therefore, to fight resolutely against imperialism and colonialism is the only way to women's emancipation and happiness.

Only by sweeping away imperialism from the surface of the earth can they realise the true national independence and liberation, freedom of women and happiness of their children and the cause of durable world peace.

The Korean women are supporting the just struggle of the women of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and the rest of the world who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for the cause of peace, national independence and social progress, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

In future, too, the Korean women will consolidate international solidarity and unity with the world peace-loving womanhood, and intensify the struggle for the women's freedom and emancipation, and happiness of their children and for the cause of peace, national independence and social progress.



Jung Chang Sin, head of the clinic attached to the Pyongyang Silk Mill, regularly checks up the babies at the nursery

The working women of our country enjoy their holidays at holiday homes at the state expenses. Photo shows the Songdan Holiday Home

Looking Back on My Childhood

YOON WAN SOON

Teacher at the Hamheung Chemical Industrial College

I'm a teacher in the Chemical Fibre Department, Hamheung Chemical Industrial College. At present I'm working on a thesis on the improvement of the quality of staple fibre for the degree of Bachelor.

Very often, when I have a few moments to spare in my laboratory, I raise the curtains and look at the people striding along the streets. Little girls in their clean school uniforms are walking arm in arm with the red neckties fluttering. And, as I look at them, I reflect on my bitter past.

I, too, had a simple and innocent childhood. But my childhood was spent under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors. Unless one has experienced, I am sure, one cannot imagine how difficult things were for the poor people in those days.

My father was a day labourer, and my family never knew where next meal would come from. Finally, sick of the world father left home for somewhere. Now mother had to keep eight of us alive. It was a heavy burden to mother.

Afterwards, she began to work as a farmhand for the landlord named Hwang in Ryujoo County, South Korea. But the evil landlord drove mother out of his house, because she had eight mouths to feed.

My mother did some needlework or laundry for others to earn a few pennies. But what she earned could not feed us. So we ate grass and bark.

One day mother was away to work some place. We got so hungry that we picked out something from a dust-bin and ate, which poisoned all of us. It was quite late in the evening when mother came home to find every one but me was dead.

Now, just two of us, mother and I, were left. Soon another great misfortune befell me. Mother had been confined to bed from that day when she saw her seven children dead from food poison, and finally died miserably. Now I was all alone, having lost all of my family. In the end I went back to my native place, Ryujoo.

For nearly five years in Ryujoo I worked as a maid for a rich man by the name of Kim Hong Sik. Then liberation came on August 15, 1945. The whole country was seething with a joy of liberation.

I was then thirteen. I was buoyed by a ray of hope that a new life would be unfolded before me, too, while listening to what the grown-ups said.

However, things were quite contrary to my expectations. The American imperialist aggressors occupied South Korea taking the place of the Japannese, and the reactionary puppet regime was set up. The U.S. imperialists were more cruel than the Japanese, and the repression of the people by the puppet regime got only worse as days went by.

I had no alternative but to continue my life as a maid for the same man. For a 13-year-old girl, it was a tough job to take care of the child all day long. On top of it, in the evenings, I had to fetch water to the bath-room and clean it. Then I had to do the laundry for the family. Although the master drove me like cattle, he didn't give me enough to eat.

It was the seventh year after I became a maid for the family. The day before New Year's Day, the mistress of the house presented me with a "gift" wrapped in paper. From the feel of it, I could tell it was some dress material, and I felt thankful for it. But, the moment I opened the "gift," my hands trembled. It was a coarse jacket made of a wheat flour bag. I could see even the trade-marks, and it bore the signs of gnawing by rats in the barn. For seven years I had toiled for the family like cattle, but, this was their New Year present for me! Their drawers were bulging with clothes!

But, the worst part of it. I had to

From the GANEFO photo album

Celebration Performance

Our artists were warmly received by President Sukarno at the garden party he gave in the compound of the Presidential Palace

Together with our athletes, our art troupe too participated in the first Games of the New Emerging Forces.

The Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe gave many performances and they were acclaimed by the Indonesian people and all the participants in the GANEFO.

An old Indonesian woman who attended the performance said: "I would not get tired of the very beautiful and profound performance given by the Korean artists if I should attend one hundred times." Many foreign publications called the Korean art "the acme of the national art."

A scene from the song and dance number "Paradise on Earth" which was a big favourite with the audiences

Members of the Korean art troupe were cordially welcomed by the audiences

Oil painting *"FAITH"*

The theme of these two paintings is the seine boats "Democratic Youth" Nos. 557 and 558 of the Kajin Fishing Office. On the East Sea, "Democratic Youth" No. 558 was hit by a typhoon and adrift but it was saved by the heroic struggle of the members of "Democratic Youth" No. 557. Fired with the firm determination to rescue their comrades whatever the cost might be, they continued to search for their comrades, overcoming all difficultles. One time the engine of their boat went wrong and the boat drifted at the mercy of the raging sea. But nothing could dampen their firm resolve, and in the end they rescued their comrades from death.

In the meanwhile, the shipwrecked people too never lost faith in victory and acted calmly and resolutely, and they too stood the stern ordeals of Nature.

Our people deeply impressed by their unyielding spirit and noble comradeship call them "Undying Fighters of the Sea" and "Heroes of Kajin."

From the GANEFO
photo album

Friendly Get-together

GANEFO, which demonstrated the might of the youths and the skill in sports, was also a place of friendship between countries and nations.

Colour of skin and language were no barriers to unite firmly the young people of the world under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

They promised to each other to meet again in the second and third Games of the New Emerging Forces.

1. Sin Keum Dan (second from right) and Li Heung Chun (extreme left). They set up the new world records in the first GANEFO.

2. Our athletes with the Indonesian youth

3. Foreign sportsmen congratulating Korean athletes on their shining results

4. Sports fans crowd our *judo* champions for signatures

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

wear the "present," otherwise I would be exposed to cold. I wept and cursed at the master. Afterward, I ran away and began a wandering life.

Hunger and maltreatment were my everyday lot. When I was eighteen in 1950, the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique launched the Korean war. But the advance of the People's Army liberated Seoul, and Ryujoo, my native place, too.

With great excitement and joy I came to North Korea. I felt for the first time like a human being, and a broad avenue to learning was opened for me, which I could not even dream when I was in South Korea.

First, I entered a labour institute where I studied diligently, racing with time. In four years I finished the courses of primary and junior middle schools. Later I was admitted to the Hamheung Chemical Industrial College, where I studied hard without any worry, enjoying the special help from the teachers and class mates. Thus I could catch up in those subjects I was behind. I studied on state scholarship. Not only that. I was also issued school uniforms according to the season, as well as shoes and school things free of charge. When the vacation time came around, I went to various scenic spots of the country to enjoy myself at the holiday-home. Under such great solicitude of the Party and Government, I had been a top-honour student for five years. Upon graduation I became a chemical engineer. Now I'm a college teacher. I, a farmhand's daughter and maid until yesterday, am leading a worthwhile life as a college teacher, as the housewife of a happy family.

But my heart aches when I think of those little girls in my native place Ryujoo, who, as I had done, would wander about the streets, barely covering their bodies with wheat flour bags, and spend every night under the bridge. South Korea under U.S. occupation should be liberated at the earliest date possible and our parents, brothers and sisters be relieved from their misery and sufferings.

MINER-ARTISTS

The working people of our country are not only innovators in production, but also good amateur musicians, dancers and writers.

The miners of the Hasung Mine, an iron mine of the country, are the case in point.

In the past when they were most cruelly exploited and oppressed by capitalists they hardly knew laughter.

Now things are quite different, however.

Under the people's power theirs is a happy life. Not only they are appreciators but also creators of literature and art.

During the past year alone they put out on their own some 150 art and literary works—poems, plays, songs, paintings and dances, portraying vividly their happy life.

The members of art and literary circles enrich the spiritual life of the miners, and their works are performed in art circle contests, literary works reading evening, etc.

A KOREAN FOLK TALE

BOILED EGGS

Once upon a time, there was a malicious county magistrate.

One day he summoned a peasant and, handing him a package of eggs, ordered him to hatch chickens not wasting any of them. The peasant was then told that he would be punished if he failed to carry out the order.

The magistrate had an evil intention of robbing the peasant of his daughter, a pretty girl, to make her a concubine.

The peasant could not refuse. He went home taking the eggs with him. The eggs were, it was found, all boiled ones.

The daughter of the peasant, when she learned what was troubling him, asked her father not to worry. She treated her father to the eggs and boiled some beans for him.

Some time later the magistrate happened to pass by the peasant's home.

The peasant came out of the house and began sowing the boiled beans praying, as his daughter had told him, for the boiled beans to sprout.

The magistrate seeing this roared at the peasant: "What a half-witted fellow you are, praying for the boiled beans to sprout!"

"But Sir, I was told boiled eggs will give chickens..." replied the peasant.

How We Have Built An Independent National Economy

BUILDING AN INDEPENDENT INDUSTRY

In our previous issues we dealt with mutual relations between the Party's basic line of economic construction and the independent national economic construction.

In this present issue it will be shown how we, in our efforts to build an independent national economy, have struggled to eliminate the colonial one-sidedness and backwardness of industry and establish an independent industry.—Ed.

TO establish an independent industry and an independent industrial system is one of the most important questions in building an independent national economy. The solution of this question was called for all the more urgently in our country in the light of the fact that the country took over a technically backward and one-sided colonial industry from Japanese imperialism.

As for the machine-building industry, the foundation of an independent national economy, there was no such industry to speak of when Korea was under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. And, at the same time, light industry—textile, food-processing and other branches—remained very backward.

In view of this, the Workers' Party of Korea adopted a policy of establishing an independent industry. The policy called for:

First, accelerating the creation of a powerful heavy industry with a machine-building industry as the core and, on the strength of this, building a light industry;

Secondly, going over from production of raw materials and semi-finished goods to that of finished goods to end the colonial one-sidedness in industry.

During the postwar rehabilitation and construction period the Workers' Party of Korea concentrated efforts on creating key branches of heavy industry, such as machine-building, metal-working, chemical and building-materials.

The Party developed the textile and food-processing industries and rapidly expanded the daily necessaries industry for the purpose of ending the backwardness of light industry and stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood.

How then has the Party policy for creating key branches of heavy industry been implemented in our country?

First of all, greatest efforts were directed to building a machine-building industry which assumes the utmost importance in establishing an independent industry.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is impossible to strengthen the material foundation of the national economy unless we develop the machine-building industry. Development of the machine-building industry is essential for equipping industry, agriculture, transport, communications and all other branches of the national economy with modern technique, ridding industry of the colonial one-sidedness and laying the foundation of socialist industrialization.

"We have rich deposits of iron, gold, silver, copper and other mineral wealth in our country. If we do not have our own machine-building industry it will be impossible for us to make effective use of these for the development of our economy."

In the post-war rehabilitation and construction period our country did everything in its power to build a modern machine-building industry, scraping every penny.

To start with, measures were taken for building a machine-tool industry, the nucleus of machine-building industry, and for gradually developing it in an all-round way.

In this, we proceeded with the production of simple small- and medium-size machines, then gradually went over to the production of medium and heavy machinery and equipment, precision machines and special equipment. We also adopted a line of machine factories turning out various kinds of spare-parts, machines and equipment in the early postwar years, gradually going over to specialization of production.

Thus, in the course of building various branches of the machine-building industry, a firm base was laid for the production of up-to-date heavy machines and equipment in the future.

In accordance with this line, our machine-building industry has developed rapidly, and machine-building and metal-working industries grew in a diversified way.

In 1944, the proportion of the machine-building industry in the total industrial output was 1.6 per cent but the figure jumped to 23 per cent in 1962, with the self-supply rate of machinery and equipment rising from 46.5 per cent in 1957 to 92 per cent in 1962.

As a result, our country has been equipped with a powerful up-to-date machine-building industry capable of producing on its own not only small- and medium-size machines and equipment but also heavy machines and equipment such as equipment for metallurgical and power plants, lorries, tractors, excavators, and the like. And it can accelerate on its own the technical revolution.

The development of a powerful machine-building industry has enabled us to develop on our own such processing industrial branches as metal-working, chemical, building-materials industries.

In the past our industry deformed with severe colonial one-sidedness turned out raw materials and semi-finished goods. Particularly, the worst of all in this respect was the metal-working industry.

In the postwar years, a series of measures were taken to liquidate colonial lopsidedness which prevailed in the metal-working industry and make it grow to meet the growing demands of various branches of the national economy. To this end the metal-working industry which produced only pig iron in the past must turn out more products of a wider range and various specifications, and duplex-process goods. Continuously increasing the production of pig iron, we have expanded the production of steel and rolled steel and established a rational balance between the main branches. As a result, the colonial lop-sidedness which produced only pig iron in the past was liquidated, and our metal-working industry has become able to make a well-balanced development of all its branches,from pig iron production to the production of rolled steel.

In the pre-liberation year 1944, for example, taking the production of pig iron as 100, steel and structural steel stood at 30 and 22 respectively. But in 1960, the figures changed to 75 and 56 respectively.

Thanks to such radical changes in our metal-working industry, today our country can meet on its own the demands of all branches of the national economy, except only a few special alloy steel.

Next, in the past our chemical industry was a lop-sided one turning out only inorganic chemical goods such as carbide, ammonium sulphate fertilizers.

That is why, especially in the postwar years, efforts were directed to firmly laying the foundation of an organic chemical industry while developing the inorganic chemical industry so as to make the chemical industry grow in a many-sided way.

First of all, new big fertilizer factories were built to increase the production of chemical fertilizers and widen the range of their variety.

At the same time, efforts were concentrated on creating synthetic fibre and synthetic resin industries with the building of the 20,000-ton capacity vinalon factory and the 6,000-ton capacity vinyl chloride factory. Thus the foundation of an organic chemical industry was laid.

In this way our chemical industry, completely liquidating its colonial onesidedness of putting stress on inorganic chemical industry, developed into the one capable of making coordinated growth of both inorganic and organic chemical industries.

In establishing an independent industry much attention was directed to the mining industry, the first process of all industries.

As a result, the production of iron and various other ores as well as coal was increased to develop the metal-working industry in a big way.

Then, let us turn to how our country has built an independent light industry.

In the past, our country being a colonial market of Japanese imperialism had no light industry to speak of . No textile, daily necessaries and foodstuff industries were to be found.

Hence, to boost up these fields was a prerequisite for developing industry in a diversified way and stabilizing and improving the deteriorated people's living.

In the postwar years the Workers' Party of Korea carried through the basic line of economic construction, a line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry with the simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture, with the result that a powerful heavy industry was built and textile, food and daily items factories were reconstructed, expanded and newly built extensively.

A firm light industrial base was laid and substantial changes occurred in the course of strengthening its material and technical foundation.

Before liberation there was only one small textile plant with 4,000 spindles in North Korea but after the war over 100 modern large-scale factories including the Pyongyang Textile Mill were expanded, reconstructed and newly built and a great number of medium- and small-scale plants were added. As a result, the country's textile industry increased 186

times in 1962 over 1944. And the ratio of silk and woolen goods rose and the variety of knitted goods expanded.

In the days of Japanese imperialist rule the food and daily necessaries industries were very negligible in our country and what factories there were were run with handicraft technique.

However, today, a firm light industrial base has been laid and a great number of factories including the Ryongsung Meat-packing Factory with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons, the Sinpo Cannery, the Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory and others were newly built, reconstructed and expanded.

With the expansion of these textile, foodstuffs, daily necessaries factories, we are now able to satisfy the domestic demands for daily necessaries and cultural goods, most of which were imported in the past.

Especially the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in September last year set forth the task of radically raising the people's living within one or two years by concentrating all efforts on the production of consumer goods, while creating conditions and making preparations for the fuller rapid development of heavy industry and, on this basis, making it serve the light industry and agriculture more properly. In answer to the Party's call factories and mills of our country are now turning out in large volumes daily items and cultural goods.

The independent development of light industry cannot be expected without settling the problems of raw materials. For this reason, efforts were directed to the creation of solid raw material bases.

First of all, our country with limited area of arable land and unfavourable weather conditions is not best suited for cotton cultivation. Therefore, the question of building fibre raw material bases with the rich natural wealth of the country posed itself before us as an important one. Accordingly, a series of steps were taken for the extensive development of chemical fibre and synthetic resin industries. And the vinalon and vinyl chloride factories and others were built and Chungjin and Sineuijoo Chemical Fibre Factories were expanded.

As a result, the country's light industry began to develop and turn out daily items relying on its own solid raw material bases.

The June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea called for a nationwide movement for building more than one local industrial factory in every town and county by exploiting and turning to good account reserves lying idle in localities. In response to this call, a great number of medium- and small-scale factories of local industry came into being in all parts of the country without state investment. And the local industry began to develop independently parallel with central industry.

Today our local industry is playing a very important role in the production of daily necessaries: its share in the total output of consumer goods grew from 39 per cent in 1959 to 59 per cent in 1960.

Thanks to a series of steps the Party took our country has not only completely eliminated the backwardness of light industry it took over from the Japanese imperialists, but also built a firm light industrial base. And we are now in a position to develop it further.

As mentioned above, the Party policy of eliminating the colonial one-sidedness and deformity of industry, establishing an independent industry and developing it into a many-sided and independent one, has been successfully carried through and a firm foundation for the further growth of powerful and independent heavy industry and light industry has been laid.

Programme-Controlled Lathes Produced

The Koosung Machine-tool Factory began production of programme-controlled lathes in November last year.

The programme-controlled lathe has seven more apparatuses compared with the "S 1-280" lathe. A material mounted on the lathe is automatically wrought. The operator has only to press the button.

The programme-controlled lathe is five times as much efficient as the "S 1-280" lathe, another product of this factory. Even an unskilled worker can tend four of them at one time. It ensures the precision of the products more than one-hundredth mm.

Stationary High-frequency Induction Furnace

Workers and technicians of the Hamheung Electric Appliances Factory devised and built a stationary high-frequency induction furnace with the technical assistance of teachers of the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute.

The high-frequency induction furnace can solve the problem of heat treatment of alloy, tool steel, compound metal sheet for jigs and tools and steel billets for tool, prevent blowholes and cracks in casting, thus, it is confirmed, raising the extraction rate in smelting up to 90 per cent.

Workers and technicians of this factory have made strenuous efforts to better equip the stationary high-frequency induction furnace to be more effective in manufacturing electric appliances and electric daily necessaries.

The teachers of the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute, who helped the workers and technicians of the Hamheung Electric Appliances Factory, are going on with their plan to introduce the results of their successful research at the Sungjin Steel Works, Ryongsung Machine-building Factory and other big factories and plants in the country.

TRAITOR IN A NEW GARB

IN December last year the world witnessed the last act of the "return to civilian government" farce in South Korea on which the U.S. imperialists had long worked.

On December 17 the "opening ceremony of the national assembly" and "inauguration of president" took place in Seoul and the formation of a Cabinet was announced.

Now they claim that there is no more military regime and the "third republic" came into being in the wake of the Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun governments and that the "foundation for national restoration was laid."

The U.S. imperialists are putting up all this to soften up the discontent of the people and bolster their tottering colonial rule with a label of "popular will" on the military regime.

The "return to civilian government" farce masterminded by U.S. imperialism was aimed at retaining the military terror rule by continuously placing its puppets in power—only in civilian clothes, not in army uniforms as hitherto. The military dictatorship, which the U.S. imperialists had stuffed with their stooge Pak Jung Hi in the hope of saving the crumbling colonial rule in South Korea, met with a stout popular resistance. And the U.S. imperialists, unable to maintain the puppet military regime even with the help of arms, decided to put up a new show.

The "presidential elections" and "elections to the national assembly" fully revealed what this game "return to civilian government" stood for: To cover up the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

To be sure, they resorted to government authority, fraud, trickery and all other conceivable means in the elections. Nevertheless, they could scrape through only 36 per cent of the votes in the "presidential elections" and 23 per cent in the "elections to the national assembly."

The "third republic" and "return to the constitutional government" which the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen are making so much noise about are, in effect, nothing but an extension of the military regime in a new garb to enforce the war policy and colonial enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism in South Korea.

Proof of this is that the puppet government is brought into being by U.S. imperialism, that the U.S. placeman Pak Jung Hi changed his title from "chairman" of the military junta to "president," and that he proclaimed he would continue to pursue the traitorous, country-selling policy.

In his "inaugural address" he said that he would "inherit the ideals" of the criminal military coup, "strengthen the ties with the neighbours of the free world," and "march on the road of prevailing over communism for unification." Then Pak Jung Hi once again came out with the deceptive call for "independence and self-reliance" and establishment of subjective consciousness," which had long been bankrupt. He made quite clear that he, actively toeing the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, would continuously obstruct the country's unification under the slogan of "combating communism," intensify the terror rule and plunge the land of the South Korea deeper into the slough of utter lack of rights, hunger, and poverty.

The South Korean people well remember what outrageous crimes the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets have perpetrated pleading "combating communism."

The U.S. imperialists under the cloak of "anti-communism" have converted South Korea into a colony and a military base, obstructed Korea's unification, suppressed and killed in cold blood countless patriots and innocent people. Then they brought untold suffering and misfortune on the Koreans by launching the war of aggression.

Pak Jung Hi has committed crimes that cannot be atoned for. Since the first day of his wresting the reins of the puppet government by force under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism he has proclaimed the American-inspired aggressive "anti-communist" slogan as the "national policy" and has cruelly suppressed and massacred those who demanded democratic freedom and right to existence and the country's unification.

Loudly calling for "prevailling over communism" Pak Jung Hi is working mad to reinforce the South Korean army for a fratricidal war in Korea.

He has rejected on the pretext of "anti-communism" all our sincere proposals for the country's unification by the Koreans themselves. He is also dead set against any sort of contacts and intercourse between North and South Korea.

Today in North Korea the socialist system has been firmly established and the entire people having embraced wholeheartedly the communist ideas are making a steady march under the banner of socialism. Should there be any person who talks about the country's unification excluding the Korean communists, he is in effect rejecting the country's unification and for perpetuating the territorial division.

"Prevailing over communism for unification" is a fallacy that has no chance of realization until

dooms day. It benefits only the U.S. imperialists who are seeking to further the dissension and discord between North and South Korea and split the Korean nation.

Pak Jung Hi openly stated that South Korea serves U.S. imperialism as a forward base in its aggression in the Far East, imploringly asking the U.S. imperialist aggressive army for indefinite occupation of South Korea.

He expressed his intention of putting South Korea under tighter sway of U.S. imperialism as its military base when he called for "stronger ties with the neighbours of the free world." And his call for "prevailing over communism for unification" means placing the whole of Korea under the iron heels of U.S. imperialism.

Pak Jung Hi is hard at work to cover up his true colour as a stooge of foreign imperialists. Now he is trying to clothe himself with nationalism uttering "independence and self-reliance" and "establishment of subjective consciousness."

While talking about "independent economic construction" in his "inaugural address" he begged foreign imperialists for more "aid."

As for the aggressive nature of U.S. "aid" and the ruinous consequences it brought about, they are eloquently proved by what happened in South Korea over the past 19 years and by the wretched picture of South Korea today. The U.S. "aid" has worsened colonial dependence and lopsidedness of the South Korean economy, accelerated decline of production, and deepened mass famine and poverty in South Korea.

The much advertised "five-year economic development plan" of the South Korean military regime for building an independent national economy relying on the U.S. "aid" has been proved to be a paper plan. And this is not accidental.

The South Korean military rulers, on the pretence of raising funds for independent economic construction, enacted what they called "law on accelerated introduction of foreign capital", a law unprecedented in its shackling and traitorous character. This law placed South Korea at the mercy of foreign monopolies. And worse still, the recent session of the new "national assembly" adopted a resolution on begging the U.S. government for increased "aid."

The South Korean rulers, kowtowing to the Japanese militarists, the long-standing enemy of the Korean people, are busily working to pave the way for Japanese monopolies to make inroads into South Korea again.

The first thing Pak Jung Hi did after he became the boss of the military regime was the resumption of the "South Korea-Japan talks" with a view to realizing collusion with Japanese imperialism speedily. He entrusted the Japanese imperialists with the task of disposing at will of all problems affecting the interests of the Korean people.

The Japanese militarists availing themselves of the South Korean rulers' traitorous policy are stepping up their political, economic and military infiltration into South Korea.

Having wrested a number of concessions as a result of secret deals with Pak Jung Hi, the arrogant Japanese militarists and monopolists regard South Korea as their colony.

Banboku Ono, Vice-President of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party, who dared to advocate that South Korea should be drawn into a "United States of Japan," boasts of his relations with Pak Jung Hi being those between "father and son." While in South Korea to attend the "inauguration of the President," he stated that "South Korea is not in a position for pelagic fishery" and demanded transfer of South Korean fishing grounds to Japan.

All this shows that the Japanese militarists take a stand of a metropolitan country in their approach to South Korea and the South Korean rulers, for their part, treat the Japanese militarists as their patrons.

Would "subjective consciousness" mean anything when the nation's sovereignty is placed in the hands of American and Japanese imperialists? Is it possible to foster "national spirit" while collaborating with the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy who had murdered our patriotic elders and exploited the Koreans?

Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts came out with the call for establishing "subjective consciousness" and "fostering national spirit" to whitewash their true colour as traitors.

In his "inaugural address" he called for a "reform movement for the country's modernization",

Models of US-type "Representative Government"

"A representative government"
Syngman Rhee
"A representative government worthy of the name"
Jang Myun
"The Third Republic" Restoration of the representative government
The Third Republic

but this, too, in the last analysis, was another call to foreign aggressive forces and to the intensification of oppression and exploitation of the people. This is confirmed by what he had done. His "industrial modernization" programme with the help of foreign monopoly capital has led to the worsening economic dependence on foreign countries and paved the way for the Yankee culture and foreign mode of life to find their way into South Korea, thus reducing South Korea to what he called a "cultured colony."

The slogans he called out in his "inaugural address" were to fawn upon the American and Japanese imperialists asking them to tighten their grip on South Korea to perpetuate the territorial division and nation's split, and to oppress the South Korean people and plunge them into the slough of non-rights, famine and poverty. Those are pro-American, pro-Japanese and country-selling slogans.

It is not surprising that Pak Jung Hi poured out a string of traitorous, anti-popular slogans. He is a long-known American and Japanese dog. He is an arch traitor to the Korean people.

In the days when Korea was under Japanese colonial rule, Pak Jung Hi rendered faithful service to the Japanese emperor. He took an active part in suppressing and murdering patriots of Korea and China when Japan invaded the Asian continent. After the Japanese imperialists' defeat in World War II, he became a spy of the American intelligence organ and has had his hand in arresting and jailing many patriotic men and officers of South Korean army. He once wormed his way into a democratic party to squeal on patriots and democratic figures, helping the reactionaries murder them.

His service won the recognition of his patron, U.S. imperialism. It was his master who masterminded another show so that he could set up the military dictatorship when its colonial rule in South Korea faced an acute crisis. As an American hangman, Pak Jung Hi has suppressed and killed in cold blood patriots in South Korea. He is a tool of U.S. aggression. Consequently Pak Jung Hi's government is a tool of U.S. aggression. And the South Korean people expect nothing of it.

This anti-popular government will, it is evident, bring more misfortune and suffering on the South Korean people.

His military terror rule of more than two years at the manipulation of U.S. imperialism led South Korea to a wretched plight.

In South Korea the economy has been ruined and mass famine sweeps the whole land.

Prices are skyrocketing and everything is in chaos. Yet, paying no heed to such acute situation, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets continue to earmark a huge sum for military purposes and increase tax levies limitlessly.

They intensify terror and suppression to quash and put down the discontent and resistance of the people who are on the crossroad of life and death and ruthlessly trample underfoot the elementary democratic freedom and rights.

They have made it known that they will keep pursuing the fascist tyranny under the name of "inheriting the ideals of the revolution."

Today the situation in South Korea is very urgent, and there is no time to lose.

The only way to overcome the present difficult situation and save the popular masses from the slough of death in South Korea will be found in opposing all outside forces, attaining independence and self-reliance, realizing North-South co-operation, and achieving peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

Reliance on outside forces will only lead to enslavement, to the ruin of country.

The voice rejecting outside forces and demanding independence, self-reliance and peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans, and North-South intercourse is growing louder day by day among the popular masses and public and political figures of South Korea. This is an expression of the earnest aspiration of the South Korean people who want to rid themselves of the clutches of the outside forces.

The South Korean people cannot realize this aspiration under the puppet Pak Jung Hi government, a tool serving the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

Their aspiration can be realized only when an independent, democratic government representing the people of all walks of life is set up and an independent policy is pursued in the interests of the people.

To set up an independent, democratic government in South Korea, it is necessary, above all, to realize democratization of South Korean society. To this end, there must be a guarantee for the freedom of political activities, particularly complete freedom of organization of political party by workers, peasants and other sections of the working people.

All this will become possible only when the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out from South Korea and only when an end is put to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are maintaining a fascist colonial rule of terrorism with the help of arms and trampling upon the national sovereignty of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists have caused all the sufferings and misfortunes of the South Korean people and they throw obstacles in the way of Korea's independent peaceful unification.

Popular masses can knock out the mainstay of reaction when they launch a united action. Proof of this is the April Popular Uprising in which the South Korean people barehanded overthrew the dictatorical regime of traitor Syngman Rhee and shook to the foundation the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The people is invincible when they are united, and victory is on the side of the people fighting for justice.

The struggle of the South Korean people who are united under the banner of anti-American, national-salvation struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialism from South Korea, for independence and self-reliance, and for an independent, democratic government will certainly be crowned with victory.

Glimpse of South Korea under U.S. Occupation

Frequent Traffic Accidents

In 1963 there were on an average 13 traffic accidents a day in South Korea killing and wounding six, according to Radio Donga of Seoul.

In Seoul alone, more than 2,000 were killed in traffic accidents in 1963.

Traffic accidents claim a heavy toll of human lives in other major cities of South Korea, too, including Pusan and Taigu.

Reckless driving by the American soldiers is the main cause of traffic accidents in South Korea. They run over even traffic policemen.

This reveals an aspect of social chaos in South Korea.

The South Korean unemployed

Increasing Suicide Cases

One tragic incident after another occurs in South Korea, a land of darkness where people are constantly shadowed by death.

Some time ago, a 40-year-old jobless man named Song Byung Sup killed himself by the riverside of the Han River in Seoul. He poured gasoline over his body and set fire and burned himself to death.

He had come up to Seoul eight years ago from North Julla Province in search of job. He settled down in the Mapo district together with his family.

But there was no job for him in South Korea over which U.S. imperialism holds sway. He had eked out a scanty living by peddling sea weed and whatnot. A misfortune befell him. He lost his wife. Ever since he had wandered from place to place taking with him his two children. Hard life at last drove him to commit suicide.

Another jobless man named Baik Suk Woon took his own life by leaping from a bridge on Mt. Namsan in Seoul. Then there was Su Kyung Woo who killed himself igniting an explosive in his hand. In this case, too, hard life was the cause.

Recently a 24-year-old sandwich girl appeared on the street of Seoul. The sign said that she herself was for sale. A helpless 80-year-old man drowned himself in the Han River.

Suicide cases are everyday occurrence in South Korea today.

Even beasts and birds find means of existence. But in South Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation man who is called the lord of creation has to kill himself, for he cannot find means of subsistence.

Forest Denudation

Forest resources are devastated in South Korea. Barren mountains make up 42 per cent of the total mountain areas which account for 68 per cent of the entire landed areas of South Korea.

Now South Korea's total timber reserve dwindled by three cubic metres per jungbo of the forest areas compared with 1940.

The American imperialists are to blame for the forest denudation in South Korea. They have felled a huge amount of trees to build military bases in South Korea over the past eighteen years. Still worse, they recklessly deforested mountains where old temples, the cream of Korean architecture, are standing. Fifty per cent of the mountains with such temples have been wasted.

Such deforestation has its ill effect on the South Korean economy as a whole.

South Korea can hardly meet even 50 per cent of the meagre domestic needs for lumber: Consequently they have to import more than 50 per cent of the lumber used in South Korea every year. Then it has to get almost all pulp for paper making from foreign countries.

Shortage of props compels not a few coal mines to suspend operation.

As mountains have been denuded of trees, there are frequent floods and landslides in South Korea, doing big damage to farmland, crops and cattle.

And indignant South Korean people denounce the U.S. imperialist occupationers all the more vehemently.

South Korean Workers Fight Back

Flames of the powerful labour movement are raging in South Korea despite the brutal repressive measures of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

On January 8, it was reported from Seoul, over 18,000 workers in the field of communications and government monopoly bureaus struck demanding a wage boost and immediate payment of the wages in arrears.

Over 12,000 workers of the "Daihan Coal Company," a government-run firm, have been fighting since the end of last year for an 80 per cent wage increase; and 25,000 railway workers, 13,000 transport workers, and more than 12,000 electric workers are putting up a valiant struggle demanding a wage hike.

Even according to the figures made public by the government sources, over 136,000 workers of the main economic branches of South Korea, stevedores and textile workers included, are involved in labour disputes.

The fight of the South Korean workers is getting momentum despite the bestial repression by the U.S. imperialists and Pak clique.

American Soldier Comes Over to North Korea

ON December 6 last year an American soldier came over to North Korea from South Korea where he had been stationed. He is Jerry Wayne Parrish, former tank driver, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st U.S. Cavalry Division.

Referring to the motives of his escape to the North, he said that he came over because he had given much thought to his future.

Parrish was born into a poor farmhand's family in Morganfield, Kentucky. From his childhood he worked with his father on the field. However, he was dismissed by the farm owner, for he was too young to work to the satisfaction of the boss.

Later he enlisted in the U.S. army to get bed and board. He had four months of training at Ford Knox, Kentucky, before he was sent to South Korea.

From the first day of his arrival in South Korea, he felt strongly about the most miserable life the South Korean people were going through.

In South Korea he saw for himself that it was a sheer lie for Washington to give aid to South Korea for the defense of the U.S. He came to realize that U.S. occupation of South Korea had brought the South Korean people nothing but untold misery as it hindered Korea's unification. He says he often asked himself: What has South Korea to do with the defense of the United States, which is thousands of miles away from Korea? He also came to realise that his service in the U.S. army was not only a serious offense to the Korean people, but also a loss to his interests. So he thought of getting out of the army and going back home as soon as possible. But he knew it would be very hard to find a job and settle down in the United States.

From that time on, he began to wonder: Wouldn't there be a place where everybody lives a happy life? Then he began to find out what kind of place North Korea was, to which the United States was so hostile. Meantime, he heard that everyone in North Korea has a job and is leading a worthwhile life. He also learnt that the former American GIs who had gone over to North Korea were enjoying a good life. Upon hearing this, he grew eager to see with his own eyes what made these former American soldiers happy. At last, he came over to North Korea.

Former U.S. soldier Jerry Wayne Parrish who came over to North Korea from South Korea where he had been stationed

This is what he is saying now about his coming over to the North: That was the way to human dignity and happiness for me. I was welcomed by the North Korean people and I now feel real happiness under the warm care of the government and people here. They are the kindest people I have ever met. I am now promised with a bright future...

How Has Korea Been Divided?

THROUGH their long history the Korean people, a homogeneous nation, led a harmonious life in a big family sharing their joys and sorrows. But during these nineteen years they have been divided into north and south.

North Korea has built an indpendent national economy and become a prosperous industrial-agricultural country.

But South Korea still remains backward in a colonial, semi-feudalistic state with its precarious political, economic and social life. Hunger, non-rights and darkness are the lot of the people. Such is the stark reality of South Korea today.

Who have divided Korea and how has such abnormal situation been created in Korea? South Korea, one half of the country, is in a sad plight, the country cannot develop in a unified way. Parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, long separated, in the North and South, cannot write to each other, not to mention going to see each other!

Korea was freed on August 15, 1945, from the 36-year long Japanese colonial rule at the end of World War II.

Amidst boundless joy and excitement the people of Korea took the road of building a new life, a free, independent, rich and powerful country.

They set up People's Committees, the people's political power organs, in all parts of the country on their own initiative, which could fully function in the interests of the people: emancipation of the workers, peasants and other sections of the population, development of the economy and culture, and enhancement of the living standards.

However, when the U.S. troops calling themselves the "liberator and friend" of the Korean people landed in South Korea in September 1945, the first thing they did was setting up a military government. Then they dissolved forcibly the People's Committees which were enjoying the absolute support of the people.

In this connection, an American correspondent Mark Gane wrote that for two whole months the U.S. occupation forces did nothing else but driving the People's Committees underground.

Since then the Korean people have been confronted with serious obstacles on their road to a unified, independent country.

The American occupation troops, to start with, came to South Korea to disarm the Japanese troops in Korean territory south of the 38th parallel according to the agreement entered into by the Allied Powers. The U.S. government had no authority to set up a military government in the southern part of our liberated country.

Taking advantage of its troops stationed in South Korea, U.S. imperialism, however, openly started to expedite its plot of subjugating Korea, a plot it had held for more than a hundred years.

The U.S. occupation forces in South Korea left intact the Japanese colonial machinery and various evil laws cursed by the Korean people. Then they welcomed to their embrace the traitors, who had been in mortal fear after the country's liberation, to pack their military government.

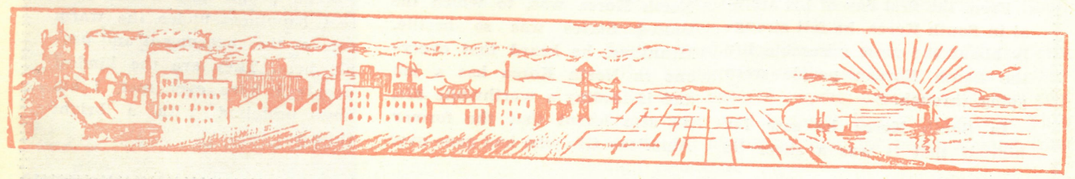
U.S. imperialism also seized all the formerly Japanese-owned properties, public and private, movable and immovable, in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists plundered about 80 per cent of the total assets in South Korea such as factories, mines, stores, farming land, housing estates, buildings, vessels, warehouses, forests and orchards which were fruits of the Korean people's labour.

All this clearly showed once again that both the Japanese and U.S. imperialists are of a sort—imperialists.

While consolidating their footing of colonial rule in South Korea the U.S. imperialists made frantic efforts to perpetuate the split of Korea with the 38th parallel as the dividing line and to prevent Korea from developing into a unified, independent state.

For the imperialists, all international commitments, agreements and pledges are binding so long as they satisfy their greed for aggression. It is their habit to cast aside all commitments whenever they clash with their interests.

The U.S. imperialists were a party to the decisions of the Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the U.S.S.R., the U.S. and Great Britain in December, 1945. It was decided at the meeting that the Korean people themselves should establish a unified temporary government and that a U.S.S.R.-U.S. joint commission be set up for implementing the above-mentioned decisions. But the U.S. frustrated the work of the commission by putting up every conceivable obstacle.



Under such circumstances, the Soviet delegation to the Commission, considering that the settlement of the Korean question must be left to the Korean people themselves, put forward a proposal for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. troops from Korea. And by the end of 1948 the Soviet troops completed their withdrawal from North Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists refusing to follow the suit of the Soviet Union kept their troops in South Korea, and instead illegally brought the Korean question before the United Nations.

In 1947, the U.S. imperialists had the United Nations General Assembly discuss the Korean question and form what was called the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea which was to "supervise elections" in South Korea.

This was a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter and its principles.

In the light of the Charter, the United Nations had no authority whatsoever to take up the Korean question. Article 107 of the Charter of the U.N. stipulates that it is beyond the competence of the U.N. to deal with such a question as Korea. And Article 2 Paragraph 7 prohibits the U.N. from interfering in the internal affairs of any state or nation.

Once the Korean question is laid before the United Nations, however, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the country concerned, should have been invited to participate in the discussions. But this principle was also violated.

When Washington brought the Korean question before the United Nations, it was motivated by the very scheme to carry out its policy of aggression against the Korean people under the name of the United Nations.

With the name of the United Nations and its huge armed forces in South Korea, now U.S. imperialism set to put up a puppet government in South Korea to perpetuate the split of Korea and to turn South Korea into its colony and military base. Thus a puppet regime came into being in South Korea with the aid of American bayonet and gun.

To set up a puppet regime is one of the favorite tricks of the U.S. imperialists in their colonial policy. The American-inspired traitorous separate elections in South Korea on May 10, 1948 held at gun-point under the name of the U.N. provoked the unanimous denunciation of the Korean people.

The entire Korean people, both in the North and the South, rose up as one man against the U.S. scheme for the split of the country and the nation. The enraged voice of the Korean people was heard everywhere in the country: "Yankees, go home at once!" "Smash the May 10 separate elections!"

In response to the general strike of the South Korean workers on February 7, 1948, over two million people rose up in the country-saving struggle against the separate elections in South Korea. On Jejoo Island the entire population waged a struggle of resistance.

The entire Korean people throughout the North and South came out as a man against the U.S. plot of setting up a puppet regime in South Korea.

Suffice it to list one instance!

In April, 1948, the Joint Conference of Political Parties and Public Organizations of North and South Korea was held in Pyongyang where representatives of fifty-six political parties and public organizations of North and South Korea including South Korean right-wing political parties took part. In face of the imminent danger of the country's split the conference adopted unanimous resolutions to oppose the separate elections in South Korea and struggle for the establishment of an all-Korea government by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference.

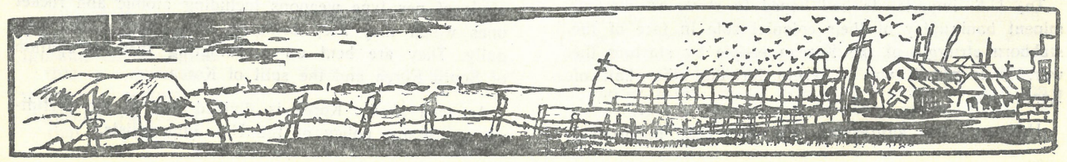
Commenting on the national solidarity manifested at the conference, John Gunther who had been to Korea wrote in his book "MacArthur's Riddle" that in any circumstances the fact that so many South Koreans attended the conference showed how strong their hope for the country's unification was.

Only Syngman Rhee, who was fed by the United States and brought into South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, and his party did not take part in the conference.

Despite the opposition of the Korean people throughout the North and the South, the U.S. imperialists forced the South Korean "separate elections" as they had planned. Prior to the "elections" the U.S. imperialists set up "Special Guard Headquarters" in South Korea, greatly reinforced the occupation forces and mobilized even aircraft, tanks, and naval vessels. The South Korean police was also reinforced and Syngman Rhee's terrorist bands helped the police.

Thus the South Korean voters were dragged out to the polls at gun-point. Even a U.P. correspondent reported that the atmosphere on the election day in South Korea was little different from that under martial law.

The "separate elections" were not election but to all



intents and purposes an open skirmish between the U.S. imperialists and the Korean people who opposed the country's split and demanded unification and independence of the country. And the frantic U.S. imperialists most cold-bloodedly suppressed and massacred the South Korean people.

Over 35,000 people were butchered and over ten thousand houses were burned down on Jejoo Island between April and October of 1948 under the direct command of Robert, head of the American military advisory group. People in every part of South Korea furious at the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists rose up to wage an armed struggle and stormed and destroyed the polls in all parts of the country on the election day.

The elections proved in fact a failure.

Even the official announcement of the "election committee" said only ten to twenty per cent of the registered voters in North and South Kyungsang Provinces were cowed to come to the polls. In some 30 constituencies the election returns were not made public until ten days after the voting.

Such was the "free atmosphere" under U.N. supervision, and such was the true nature of the machinations of the Washington government—machinations for splitting Korea and whipping together Korean traitors in a puppet regime.

The South Korean puppet government, a product of U.S. fraud, forgery and terrorism, got its lease of life from the American bayonet. U.S. imperialists and their hirelings in South Korea continued massacre of the people who opposed the country's split. Even according to the doctored figures in a report submitted on September 5, 1950 by the U.N. Commission on Korea to the Fifth Session of the U.N. General Assembly, 110,861 people, among them 14 Assemblymen, were arrested and jailed by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique in 1949.

In such a way Korea was divided by the piratical U.S. imperialists.

However, no oppression could put down the people's struggle.

Proceeding from the earnest aspiration of the entire Korean people after the earliest peaceful unification of the country, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made repeatedly reasonable and just proposals for the peaceful unification to the South Korea authorities.

But the U.S. imperialists who are the real rulers of South Korea and their puppets obstructed in every way the realization of these proposals, and finally answered them with the criminal war in June, 1950.

The U.S. imperialists had hoped to stave off the imminent bankruptcy of their colonial rule in face of the stubborn struggle of the Korean people by starting the war. Their mouth was watering for the other half of Korea, too.

However, the aggressive war the U.S. imperialists started against the Korean people ended in an ignominious defeat for them.

In the fierce war of three years (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) the Korean people fought heroically for the glory and independence of their country and forced the U.S. imperialist aggressors to kneel down and sign the armistice agreement at the very spot where they had started the war.

The cessation of hostilities in Korea has created new possibilities for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Preamble of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates that there must be "a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved." And Article 4 Paragraph 60 of the Agreement says that, within three months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of higher level be held by reresentatives of both sides to settle through negotiations the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

However, the shameless and brazen American aggressors, though they were defeated in the aggressive war and had no choice but to sign the Armistice Agreement, have not abandoned their sinister aggressive designs on Korea. On the contrary, they have been pursuing the policy of keeping South Korea as their colony and military base in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

After the war, too, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward repeatedly the most reasonable proposals for the peaceful unification of Korea.

Of particular significance was the February 5 (1958) Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which set forth proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question by the Korean people themselves after making all foreign forces withdraw from Korea.

The Chinese People's Volunteers who shared their fate and joys and sorrows with the Korean people and made immortal exploits in the Korean war under the banner of Resist America and Aid Korea completely withdrew by October 1958, in compliance with the proposals of the Korean and Chinese Governments.

The withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea on its own initiative is of great significance in accelerating the peaceful unification of Korea and in lessening tension in the Far East.

But the U.S. imperialists still have their troops in South Korea. Moreover, they continue to reinforce their troops and the South Korean puppet army with various kinds of new-type weapons including atomic and rocket ones which they keep bringing into South Korea illegally. They are bent on perpetuating their occupation of South Korea and the split of Korea.

As seen above, Korea is divided due to the perfidious aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

LANGUAGE CLASS

학 교 hakgyo	school
학 생 haksaing	student
교 실 gyosil	class room
책 상 chaiksang	desk
연 필 yunpil	pencil
여 기 yugi	here
저 기 jugi	there
잡 지 zapji	magazine
신 문 sinmoon	newspaper
도 서 관 dosugwan	library
이 i	this
그 geu	that
저 ju	that
것 gut	(Noun denoting objects. But it is an incomplete noun with vague meaning, corresponding to a suffix in English. Modifier always comes before this noun.)
있 다 itda	to be
배우다 baiooda	to learn
읽 다 ilkda	to read
로 동 rodong	labour
로동 신문 rodong sinmoon	(Name of a newspaper, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea)
우 oo	on or above
우 리 oori	we
나 na	I

Text

학교가 있다 hakgyoga itda school is	Here is a school.
여기는 교실이다 yugineun gyosilida here class room is	Here is a class room.
학생이 있다 haksaingi itda student is	Here is a student.
이것은 책상이다 iguseun chaiksangida this desk is	This is a desk.
저것은 연필이다 juguseun yunpilida that pencil is	That is a pencil.
저기는 학교이다 jugineun hakgyoida there school is	There is a school.
도서관이 있다 dosugwani itda library is	Here is a library.
책상 우에 잡지가 있다 chaiksang ooe zapjiga itda desk on magazine is	There is a magazine on the desk.
그것은 《오늘의 조선》이다 geuguseun oneuleui josunida that of today Korea is	That is "Korea Today."
저것은 《로동 신문》이다 juguseun rodong sinmoonida that rodong sinmoon is	That is "Rodong Sinmoon."
나는 《로동 신문》을 읽는다 naneun rodong sinmooneul ikneunda I rodong sinmoon read	I read "Rodong Sinmoon."
우리는 조선어를 배우다 oorineun josunureul baiooda we Korea(n) language learn	We learn Korean language.

Grammer

1. There is no gender and number in Korean nouns. When more than two objects are referred to, the noun (some other parts of speech, too,) concerned is accompanied by a particle 들 [deul].

Ex.:
- 학 생 들 haksaingdeul — Students
- 책 상 들 chaiksangdeul — Desks
- 잡 지 들 zapjideul — Magazines

2. The demonstrative pronoun varies according to the objects indicated and the distance of the indicated objects.

	Short distance	*Long distance*	*Short distance or common use*
Object	이 i (this)	저 ju (that)	그 geu (that)
Place	여기 yugi (here)	저기 jugi (there)	거기 gugi (there)

Personal pronoun usually comprises 나 [na] (first person, singular), 우리 [oori] or 우리들 [oorideul] (first person, plural), 너 [nu] (second person, singular), 너희 [nuheui] or 너희들 [nuheuideul] (second person, plural). Demonstrative pronoun denoting objects is used as personal pronoun third person.

Ex.: Singular 이 [i], 그 [geu], 저 [ju].
Plural 이들[ideul], 그들[geudeul], 저들[judeul].

3. Korean sentences end with a predicative. Subjective comes before complement and complement precedes predicative.

Predicative has 다 [da] appended to it, which is a morphology denoting a concluding predicative. (The root of verb and adjective also has the morphology of this type.)

Nouns have 이다 [ida] appended to them and here 이 [i] is a morphology adopted when nouns become predicate. 이 [i] of 이다 [ida] can be ommitted when the noun concerned ends with open syllable.

4. 가 [ga] and 이 [i] appended to nouns are a morphology denoting that the nouns are subjective. 가 [ga] comes after open syllable and 이 [i] after closed syllable. 는 [neun] and 은 [eun] appended to nouns—the former coming after open syllable and the latter after closed syllable—denote the function of the nouns as the subjective. They are also used as a particle of emphasis.

Columns of masters of sports on the march

Physical Culture and Sports in Korea

JANG SEUNG JOO

FOR the promotion of health, physical culture and sports are developing among the broad masses of the people, and many sportsmen have emerged. Our sportsmen scored brilliant achievements in various international competitions, particularly at the recent GANEFO. All these successes are attributable to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government on physical culture and sports.

NEGLECTED PHYSICAL CULTURE

In the past when they ruled Korea, the Japanese imperialists had not only deprived the Korean people of political, economic and all other rights, but of physical culture and sports as well.

In the closing years of their rule in Korea, they did everything in their power to extinguish every spark of our traditional national sports for fear of generating anti-Japanese feelings among the Korean people.

In those days, physical culture and sports were monopolized by the leisured classes.

Not a single well-equipped stadium was to be found in the country, and the talented Korean sportsmen could not display their skills because they had no country of their own.

LIBERATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

It was only after the country's liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism that physical culture started making real progress in the country and a number of athletic organizations came into being.

Now the working people, youth and children came to take part freely in various activities of physical culture.

In 1946, the people's government set up physical culture sections in all government bodies for the mass development of physical culture and rendered guidance in physical culture and sports activities.

In order to popularize physical culture and sports among the popular masses, the government also directed much attention to setting up sports and cultural facilities in all parts of the country. More than 4,000 athletic organizations were established in 1947 in offices, rural areas and schools with a membership of some 180,000 youth.

At the same time, more than 7,400 stadiums and play-grounds, large and small, were reconstructed or newly built.

With the development of mass physical culture, athletic meets were held regularly, where many sportsmen could display their skills to the full.

By 1947, only two years after liberation, over 4,000 athletes and sportsmen took part in the athletic meets held in Pyongyang, and some 1,000,000 in those held in the provinces.

Then in 1948, the government adopted a national system of examining physical strength for the further popularization of sports and the promotion of people's health.

For the further development of sports, our country has taken special measures to train sports leaders. Physical culture and sports departments have been set up in all pedagogical institutes throughout the country and a physical culture institute has come into existence. At the same time, special courses to train sports workers were established in all provinces. In this way many sports leaders are being trained every year.

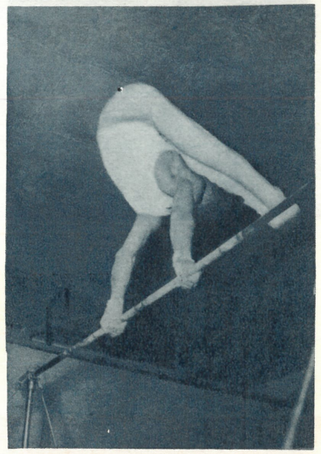
FLOWERING MASS PHYSICAL CULTURE

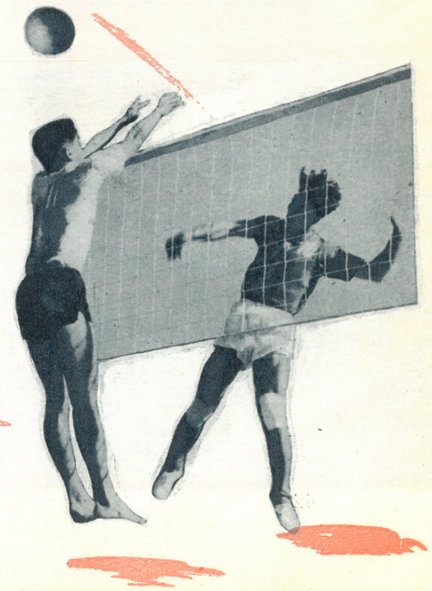
In accordance with the Party's line on developing mass physical culture and sports, today millions of our working people and youths actively take part in the mass physical culture movement. It is customary for everyone to start his day at the work place with a short course of running and setting-up exercises.

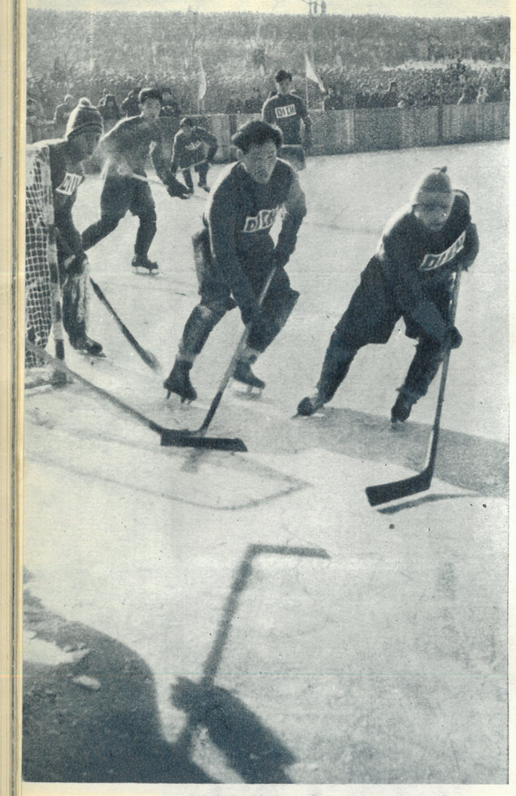
Particularly, mass games and callisthenics are being encouraged in all parts of the country. In 1961, for example, the mass game "The Era of the Workers' Party" was performed in Pyongyang; tens of thousands also took part in the mass games presented in Chungjin, Wonsan and Hamheung. Especially the mammoth mass game "Chullima Korea" performed in Pyongyang in 1963, was the mass game of mass games.

All sports—track-and-field events, gymnastics, football, basketball, volleyball, skating, skiing, swimming and others—are being popularized.

All the material conditions for the development of physical culture and sports are fully provided. In 1962, the number of stadiums, including the modern Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang, swelled more than ten times over 1956. A big skiing ground has been newly built near Samjiyun Lake, then hot-spring swimming pools were built in Yangduk and other places to make the swimming training







Winter sports are very popular in our country

possible all the year round.

In recent years, our sportsmen have greatly improved their skills.

In 1962 alone, for instance, 264 sportsmen improved the national records on 500 occasions, and 157 reached the level of Master of Sports in 300 events.

KOREA'S SPORTMEN ON INTERNATIONAL ARENA

In recent years, our sportsmen appeared on the international arena where they made a good showing of themselves displaying a strong fighting will and a high level of sports technique. They took part in the international volleyball championships held in Paris in 1956, defeating the American team in the women's volleyball. They also took part in the shooting championships in Moscow in 1958, showing excellent results. Our crack shooters carried off 13 gold medals in the international contest for the badge of Master of Shooting.

This is not all. In 1961 the Korean football team defeated the "Moscow Spartak," a famous Soviet team. The Korean table-tennis players made brilliant successes in the contests with the strong rivals in the international table-tennis championships held in Rumania in 1963.

In the GANEFO held in Djakarta in November last year our athletes scored great results. Sin Keum Dan set up world records in the women's 400- and 800-metre races, and weightlifter Li Heung Chun established a new world record for the jerk in the 56-kg class.

Kim An Heung and Jo Won Rak, judo champions of our country, defeated strong rivals from Japan and the Soviet Union, carrying off gold medals. Our boxers, too, won three gold medals.

In the GANEFO the Korean football team played against the team of the United Arab Republic in the final. The score was 1:1.

It is in this age of the Workers' Party that our mass physical culture and sports, faded long under the Japanese colonial rule, have come to be regenerated and known throughout the world. The recent GANEFO speaks volumes for this.

The day starts with morning exercises

Thoughts on GANEFO

The New Emerging Forces on the March

SIN KEUM DAN

I returned home on December 10 from Indonesia where I stayed about one month and a half.

GANEFO left indelible impressions on me. The memorable scenes will remain vividly in my heart.

When, in the wake of the 200-metre dash in which I breasted the tape first, I set up a new world record for the 800-metre event clocking 1 min. 59.1 seconds, 100,000 spectators gave me thunderous cheers. The whole stadium shook with repeated shouts of "Long live Korea!" and "Sin Keum Dan!" in Indonesian.

My words are not adequate to express the feelings and thrills I had when I mounted the stand to receive the gold medal amidst the warm, brotherly congratulations of the friends gathered in Djakarta. As I watched our national flag flutter in the sky, I felt a lump in my throat.

The excellent records that our champions set in the GANEFO were reported throughout the world. Friends from Asia, Africa and other continents congratulated us and many congratulatory telegrams were sent to us from home.

Greatly inspired, I clocked 51.4 sec. in the 400-metre race improving the world record that I had set in 1962 by 0.5 seconds. I can still hear the shouts: "Long live Korea!"

Warm words were spoken to us everywhere—in the stadium, on the streets, around the hotel and even in restaurants—by Indonesian friends and many sportsmen who came to take part in the GANEFO. Truly they encouraged us with friendly feelings.

Holding me by the hand a Dominican champion said: "You are a world record holder. I would like to stress particularly this because I often read in the Western papers that the East lags behind the West. No matter what the West says Sin Keum Dan of Korea is a world record holder. This is an undeniable fact."

I could easily understand what was behind these warm words. I feel great honour in having set two world records in the GANEFO which was held to strengthen friendship and unity between the peoples of the new emerging forces who are fighting the old forces of imperialism and colonialism.

Despite all the unsavory schemes of the world reactionaries the GANEFO held up the first torchlight and its flame will keep burning forever, symbolising the strength and friendship of the peoples.

Sin Keum Dan who carried off three gold medals in the first Games of the New Emerging Forces

Unforgettable Days

HYUN CHAIK

In Indonesia, a beautiful island country, where the spirit of the GANEFO gripped the whole country, I, a singer from Korea, sang at the top of my voice in praise of the GANEFO's success and Korea-Indonesia friendship.

I sang Korean songs and favorite Indonesian folk songs many times. I was warmly received by the simple, hard-working and art-loving people of Indonesia.

It was before the artists who came to Indonesia to take part in the GANEFO that I sang first. When I finished an Indonesian folk song "Sing Sing So," a well-known Indonesian tenor mounted the stage amidst the thunderous applause to congratulate me personally. He presented me with a bouquet and sang the same song himself. How moved I was!

Since then I sang more enthusiastically before the Indonesian friends and other friends who came to Djakarta. I got a new name on that day, "Sing Sing So." I must say that my new name "Sing Sing So" made me feel the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Indonesia deepened. And I sang the

song whenever I had a chance to appear.

This happened at the garden party given at the Presidential Palace. Of course, I was to sing "Sing Sing So" too. When my turn came, to my surprise, I found members of a famous chorus on the stage. I was to sing an obligato to the chorus. And I dare say my singing was far better than ever, and when the performance was over, I was honoured by President Sukarno who received me personally.

I will also remember the performance our Korean art troupe gave before the dock workers in Tandjung Periuk, where twenty thousand workers gathered.

On that day I sang seven songs for encores. I was given a big hand by the workers.

Every time I finished a song, they shouted "Long live the Korean working class!" "Long live the Korean peasants!" and "Sing Sing So Hyun Chaik!" Deafening cheers echoed the night sky twinkling with stars. They praised Korean music and dance and expressed friendly feelings towards the Korean working class.

Recalling these unforgettable days I spent in Indonesia, I cannot help feeling my deep gratitude to the Workers' Party of Korea that brought me up, son of a poor farmer, to a singer.

I renew once again to do my best to promote friendly exchanges of art between Korea and Indonesia.

GANEFO: Symbol of the Might of the Youth

LI HEUNG CHUN

Djakarta like Bandung was a meeting place of peoples of the new emerging forces, the peoples who are fighting imperialism and colonialism.

This time the new emerging forces got together in Djakarta for sports, and the atmosphere was "burning with enthusiasm like the sun of Djakarta.

Our days in Djakarta were full of joy and excitement—the heartfelt welcome of the Indonesian people, get-togethers with friends from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe, then setting new world records.

I think the GANEFO has demonstrated the might of the peoples of the new emerging forces to the full. From beginning to end the spirit of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism prevailed.

With all modesty I can say that it makes me feel good to think that I took part in the recent GANEFO. And my mind goes to the day when I competed with weight-lifting champions from other countries.

How fast my heart beat when I jerked 141 kg in the 56 kg-class and loud applause and cheers burst out in the gymnasium. Spectators stood and chanted with their thumbs up: "Korea! Korea!"

The successes scored by the champions from various countries made the GANEFO a memorable event, and everyone who wished success of the GANEFO warmly cheered sportsmen from all countries.

On that evening, a big crowd gathered before the "international village" where we were staying. It was an exciting evening. The Minister of State and Minister of Sports of Indonesia sent flower-baskets to me and Sin Keum Dan who set up new world records, and a great number of Indonesian youth and students came to congratulate us.

After that I was often encircled by the sportsmen of various countries. On these occasions, they asked me without fail about my life, and I would tell them: what kind of life I had and how I trained myself. I was born into a poor peasant family and was a cowboy in my childhood for a landlord. And how the Party after liberation had directed its attention to improving my sports skill.

Having heard of my story, sportsmen from all countries expressed their envy saying: "You Korean sportsmen are very lucky to be in a country where such a great solicitude for the sportsmen is shown... Now we know why you people are doing so wonderfully in this scorching heat. And your team is training so hard, too."

One day we invited sportsmen of various countries for a friendly get-together. It was an open-air affair and we sang and danced in the open where air was fragrant with the scent of coconut trees. Ahmed Muhamed, a champion from the U.A.R. who won a silver medal in the 60 kg-class weightlifting, was there, too. He sang a Korean folk song. There were more songs and dances, and many expressed a firm friendship to us. Ties of friendship were made firmer.

Then the young people from Cuba, Argentina, Bolivia, Syria, Chile, and Cambodia sang anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist songs with much spirit. We too joined them.

A young Cuban shouted: "Cuba Si, Yanquis No !" We all responded with "Yanks, Go Home!" Then young men from Tunisia and Somalia sent up a militant cry: "Down with imperialism and colonialism!"

Everywhere in Djakarta there were heard voices of greetings to the success of the GANEFO. And the air rang with the angry voice of the people indicting imperialism and colonialism.

Looking back on the memorable days of the GANEFO, I treasure most those wonderful days when I exchanged heartfelt, militant greetings with the youth from Asia, Africa and Latin America who are united by the common goal.

U.S. Cannot Escape Defeat in South Vietnam

DRIVEN into a corner by the armed struggle of the South Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists cooked up a military coup to set up another reactionary puppet government, their last resource, in their attempt to cope with their tottering colonial rule.

With this coup, Washington replaced Diem whose services were no further needed with a new puppet to drive the aggressive war in South Vietnam more effectively.

This came to light when Lodge was appointed to U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam. Commenting on Lodge's post in South Vietnam, some Western papers stated that the chief mission of Lodge was to hunt out a person to take the place of Diem in South Vietnam. Then in early October last year, Kennedy at a press conference, while expressing U.S. readiness to "give continued support to Diem's guerrilla warfare against Communists," stated that he hoped a change in the policies and the membership of the Diem government.

Then, what forced U.S. imperialism to use such hackneyed and wornout tricks in South Vietnam as they had done in South Korea, Ecuador, and in the Dominican Republic? This answer is a simple one: the heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

The people's armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Diem clique in South Vietnam was further intensified after the organization of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front at the end of 1960. When the people came out in a powerful resistance struggle the U.S. imperialists started an "undeclared war."

The U.S. imperialists established the "Command for Military Aid" in South Vietnam under the notorious Staley-Taylor plan to bring in more than 16,000 U.S. aggressive troops and give the Diem government the military aid of 3.5 billion dollars, and increased the puppet army to 500,000.

They made frenzied efforts to defeat at a stroke the people's struggle. They drove the South Vietnamese people into what they called "strategic villages" to step up their "mopping-up" operations.

During the period January-May last year alone, 49 high-ranking American officials and generals including McNamara, U.S. Defence Secretary, and Felt, commander of the U.S. armed forces in the Pacific area, visited South Vietnam to command the war. And even poisonous chemical weapons were used.

However, the South Vietnamese people's armed forces smashed the

Soldiers of the South Vietnamese people's armed forces are putting up a heroic fight to liberate South Vietnam

enemy at every step while liberating three quarters of the territory and half its population during the past two years. Now the "special war" of U.S. imperialism faces dismal failure.

Arming themselves with weapons that they had captured from the enemy, the South Vietnamese people's armed forces have grown into a powerful force and they had gone through violent battles.

Under such situation the anti-Diem struggle of the Buddhists was intensified in South Vietnam, and youth, students and all strata of the people rose to wage a mass anti-U.S. and anti-Diem uprising.

Alarmed over such situation, the U.S. imperialists drove the Diem clique to more violent oppression of the people.

As a result, the Diem clique was all the more isolated from the South Vietnamese people; the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists faced a more serious crisis. And what they thought out was the military coup.

However hard they may try, they cannot reverse the wheel of history, nor check the march of the South Vietnamese people.

On the very following day after the military coup 100,000 Saigon citizens staged demonstrations against U.S. imperialism, and mass meetings and demonstrations were held everywhere in opposition to the new pro-American military clique. They rose up to demand democratic freedom, bitterly condemning the criminal acts of U.S. imperialism and its stooges in South Vietnam. "We oppose U.S. aggression against South Vietnam," "We oppose the fascist dictatorial regime" were some of the slogans the people had.

The people's armed forces continue to achieve good results; their strength has grown greatly dealing heavy blows at the U.S. aggressive army.

In the two years and ten months following the formation of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front on December 20, 1960, the people's armed forces and people of South Vietnam killed or wounded over 170,000 enemy soldiers and shot down or damaged 700 enemy planes. They also destroyed some 900 troop carriages and sank or damaged 450 enemy ships. Then some 4,750 "strategic villages" were destroyed by the people's armed forces. In 1962 alone, the number of puppet troops who came over to the people's side reached 36,000. And since the military coup in South Vietnam, more puppet troops are joining the patriotic armed forces or deserting their units to return home.

Not only that. The struggle of the South Vietnamese people is enjoying the powerful international support.

Suffice, in this connection, to cite the meeting of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and Other People of South Vietnam held in Hanoi in October 1963. At the meeting a resolution was adopted to make December 20, 1963, the "Day of International Solidarity with the Workers and Other People of South Vietnam." On the occasion of this day, all the revolutionary people of the five continents of the world expressed their military solidarity with the fighting people of South Vietnam and condemned the criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Vietnam.

In Korea the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People has been organized. Under the slogan, "U.S. Imperialists, Take Blood-stained Hands Off South Vietnam!" the entire Korean people are warmly supporting the heroic struggle of the people of South Vietnam and resolutely denounce the bestial crimes of U.S. imperialism in South Vietnam, the common enemy of the peoples of Korea and Vietnam.

All these facts have shown that any puppet regime of U.S. imperialism or cruel oppression cannot check the struggle of the South Vietnamese people who have risen up with arms in their hands for the independence and freedom of the country. And the U.S. aggressors are impotent and are doomed to final destruction.

Such is the lot of the Yankee soldiers in South Vietnam at the hands of the South Vietnamese people's armed forces

My Best Wishes to Ghana

KIM YUNG KI

WHEN I recall my friends in Ghana the old Korean saying "Love has no distance" comes to my mind.

More than two years have passed since I visited Ghana, but my love of that country keeps deepening. And greeting the Independence Day of ever advancing Ghana my thoughts go to my Ghanaian friends more than ever.

It was in June, 1961 that I visited Ghana where I stayed for a week or so. Though my stay there was short, my impressions on the country still remain with me vividly.

Like the Volta River under the scorching sun on the equator, Ghana freed from colonial yoke was seething with the passionate ardor of the people for creating a new life.

Young Ghana was then celebrating the fifth anniversary of its liberation. Only a short time had passed after its birth, but the Tema harbour had been built into a modern port and hydro-power stations were under construction on the Volta River.

During the period 1958-1960 alone, 3,746 construction projects including drainage work, roads, bridges, clinics, post offices and others were completed in a mass movement.

I was told that the compulsory free primary education system was to come in effect in October that year.

I still recall how moving President Nkrumah's speech at the national assembly was when he made those facts known.

A British slandered Ghana, saying that Ghana would not be able to maintain the independence even for three days . But the liberated people of Ghana have kept their country free, not just for three days, and they will keep it so forever. Moreover, in only three years the Ghanaian people completed a great number of giant projects that the colonialists never could do even though they spent several decades. The descendants of the Ghana Kingdom which once enjoyed a great prosperity and created a shining culture are now imposingly marching forward towards a new life.

Who can check their advance towards the prosperity of their fatherland which they had regained at the price of the blood of their patriotic fighters.

During the past two years I heard and read over the radio and in the newspaper of the proud achievements of the people of Ghana in building up their country.

Between September and October 1961, the Ghanaian government discharged all foreign officers in its national army, took over a Dutch diamond mine, and confiscated a British radio manufacturing company. Then cocoa was freed from the British monopoly. How indignant we were then at the desperate schemes of the imperialists and colonialists: an attempt was made on President Nkrumah's life; a plot was laid to overthrow the government... However, in all parts of Ghana there rose the angry voice of the people against the imperialists and colonialists.

"We will continue the nation-wide struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism with firmer determination until we win victories over them in Africa."

These words of President Nkrumah made clear the anti-imperialist stand of the Ghanaian people before the whole world.

In September 1962 I heard the report that more than 100.000 Ghanaian people held demonstrations supporting the anti-imperialist policy of the government.

Amidst the raging waves of the anti-imperialist struggle the construction of the country is being carried on on a yet larger scale. Under the Seven-Year Plan started in October last year, there will be an investment of 2.352 million dollars to build some 100 factories: Among them are Volta hydro-power station, Tema aluminium factory, marine products processing factory, cement plants, and furniture factories and a metallurgical mill. Already 77 state farms have been organized in the countryside and the number of middle school students increased almost 8 times against 1957.

As a result, Ghana's position in the international arena keeps rising.

I have been watching with great respect and firm belief developing Ghana.

Two years ago we were in Ghana as the first delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Since then many Ghanaian friends have come to our country. The fraternal feelings between Korea and Ghana keep deepening with every passing day.

The peoples of our two countries are closely linked with the burning fighting spirit against imperialism.

Fraternity is deeply engraved on the hearts of the Korean and Ghanaian peoples who are fighting their common enemy, imperialism and colonialism. And their friendship is growing overcoming all geographical barriers. Indeed the friendly ties between the two countries are firmly laid covering half a distance of the globe.

I extend my sincere congratulations to my Ghanaian friends on the seventh anniversary of Ghana's independence. And I wish them continuous great successes in building up their country.

Our Visit to Korea

S. D. BANDARANAIKE
Leader of the Ceylonese Parliamentary Delegation

DURING our sojourn in your country, we have visited urban and rural areas, factories, enterprises, and cultural establishments. And we had friendly talks with your working people and noticed for ourselves the deep friendly feelings of your people towards the Ceylonese people.

The Korean people have suffered tremendous hardships under the protracted harsh colonial rule of imperialists but won victory through their valiant struggle against the aggressors.

In the dark period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the Korean people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung waged the anti-Japanese partisan struggle for more than 15 years with arms in their hands.

After liberation, you Korean people had to build a new life, standing directly face to face with the U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupied the southern half of your country taking the place of the Japanese imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists unleashed the aggressive war with a view to turning the whole of Korea into their own colony. But they suffered a shameful defeat in face of the heroic resistance of the Korean people.

In the postwar period the Korean people have waged an indomitable struggle upholding the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, courageously dashing forward in the saddle of Chullima, and made brilliant achievements under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government headed by Premier Kim Il Sung.

With the powerful support of the machine-building industry given to all branches of the national economy, the Five-Year Plan was fulfilled in two and a half years.

Today your most important asset is heavy industry with the powerful machine-building industry as its backbone. Since you have this asset you can build whatever types of modern factories and mills with your own techniques, equipment and materials.

Radical changes have taken place in your agriculture. Having freed itself from the narrow bounds of backward farming, it has become a large-scale socialist co-operative agriculture.

In 1962 your national economy produced 11,445 million kwh of electricity, 13.2 million tons of coal, more than 1.2 million tons of pig iron, 1,050,000 tons of steel, 779,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 800,000 tons of marine products, more than 250 million metres of fabrics, and 5 million tons of grain.

Members of the Ceylonese parliamentary delegation at the Museum of Korean Revolution

The prospects held out for the Seven-Year Plan ending in 1967 are yet more magnificent, and the successful implementation of the plan will open a decisive phase in the cause of unifying the country. It will also lead to the further consolidation of your economic strength which will enable you to rehabilitate the ruined economy of South Korea and save its people from distress.

All your people are free from worries about food, clothing and housing and with the growing prosperity and development of your country the working people have come to enjoy a happier and more bountiful life.

The Korean and Ceylonese peoples taking a common stand are closely linked with each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence and the defence of peace.

The strengthening of mutual support and solidarity among the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples including the peoples of Korea and Ceylon constitutes an important guarantee for the victory in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

Experience in history shows that so long as our peoples valiantly fight in firm unity we can shatter any machination of the enemy and win victory.

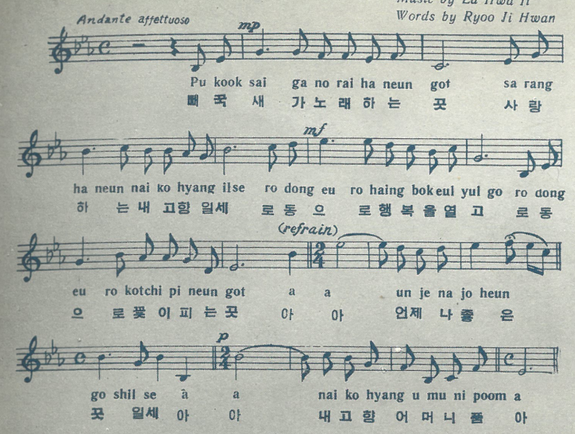
The visit of the Ceylonese parliamentary delegation to your country will no doubt serve as an important occasion for further promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between our two countries and for further strengthening and developing the friendly relations already established between the two countries.

Our visit has left a lasting impression on our minds, and we have seen and learnt the great upsurge of the Korean people in socialist construction and unanimous desire of your working people to raise your fatherland to the ranks of the advanced countries within as short a period of time as possible.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

내 고 향
(NAI KOHYANG)
MY HOMELAND

Music by La Hwa Il
Words by Ryoo Ji Hwan


Andante affettuoso
mp
Pu kook sai ga no rai ha neun got sa rang
뻐 국 새 가 노 래 하 는 꼿 사 랑
mf
ha neun nai ko hyang il se ro dong eu ro haing bok eul yul go ro dong
하 는 내 고향 일세 로 동 으 로 행 복 을 열 고 로 동
(refrain)
eu ro kotchi pi neun got a a un je na jo heun
으 로 꽃 이 피 는 꼿 아 아 언 제 나 좋 은
p
go shil se à a nai ko hyang u mu ni poom a
꼿 일세 아 아 내 고 향 어 머 니 품 아

The cuckoo's gentle call floats out.
Happiness from the toil is ours.
Here where our labour blossoms,
'Tis my homeland, my own dear land.

Refrain

O, always dear is my homeland,
O, always sweet is mother's bosom.

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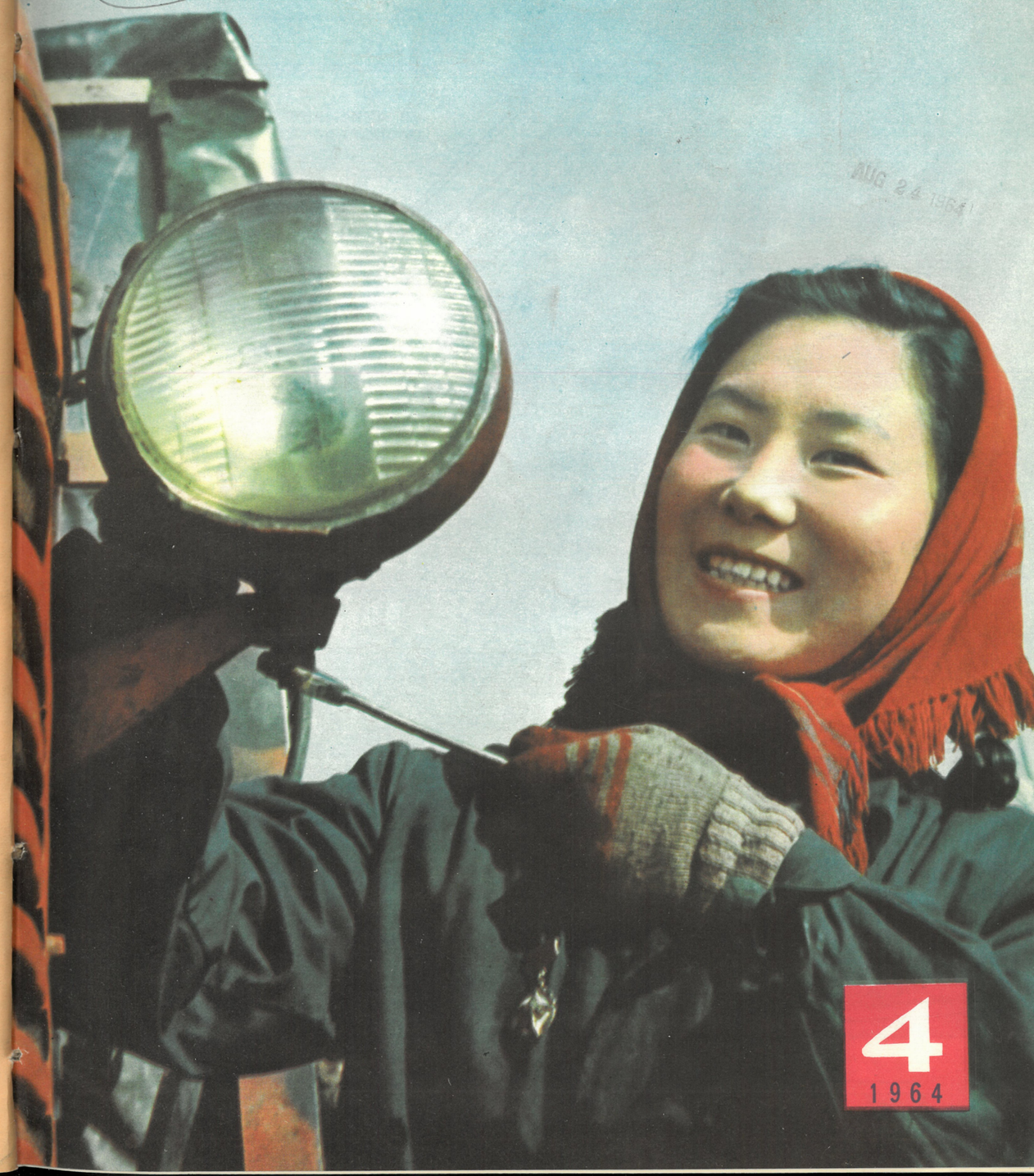
AUG 24 1964



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1964